The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,267 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, ANCONA, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	9th Jan.
L. Massilia	4011	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th "
Ninan	2736	500	W. J. Webber	23rd "
P. Satlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th "
M. Clive	3041	600	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawur	3009	600	J. C. Babot	13th "
Assaye	3035	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
L. Rosetta	4803	800	C. G. Perring	27th "
M. Quetta	3855	650	T. Fairclough	6th Mar.
Sydenham	3855	600	G. Scrivener	13th "
Gwalior	2735	500	F. Marvo	20th "
L. Bokhara	3944	600	M. Weigheli	27th "
M. Carthage	3943	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3143	550	C. R. Edwards	10th "
Ninan	2736	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the above passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-lauch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BOKHARA	3944	500	H. Weigheli	9th Jan.
SURAT	3143	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 660. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 4th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 260, Rs. 180, for first, second, and third Class respectively; Insants of Wine inside are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or one of First Class Steamers leaves Bombay:

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO				
[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	3[illegible]	on Sunday	1[illegible] Feb.
ORIENTE	4,0[illegible]	6[illegible]	on Sunday	1st Mar.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder (Custom House) at 9 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	3rd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	7th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Managers' House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1881.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. ASIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the sanctioned warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

THE SHARE LIST of MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., Limited, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, and for up-country, on MONDAY following, the 19th instant.

Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

FOR SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
FIRST-CLASS TANNERY AND TANNERY BUSINESS IN THE N.-W. P.

THE PROPERTY comprises the following pits and other plant:—

12 LAYERS AWAY.	DRYING ROOM.
10 HANDLERS.	STORE ROOM.
1 BARK.	WORKING SHEDS of all descriptions.
11 LIMES.	BEAMS, &c., &c.
14 VATS.	

The Stock in trade includes a large supply of Skins and Hides at various stages of the process of tanning, also stocks of Tanning Material, Babool Bark, Myrabolams, and Sumac, Fish Oil, &c.

The premises will be found replete with every necessary and requisite of the trade, and are situate in the midst of one of the most celebrated districts in India for Hides and Skins, no difficulty whatever in purchasing fresh Skins being experienced also in the midst of a fine Bark Country, Parcels of Babool being obtainable at about [illegible] annas per maund, and Myrabolam at a similarly [illegible] rate.

[illegible] to be sold as a going concern, the purchaser [illegible] at market value, Imple- [illegible] Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th January, 1885, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th December, 1884. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS	LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	
FLIES, Artificial.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	REELS with secret checks.
GAFF HOOKS.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and trolling.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.	SILK for binding and mounting.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	SPOON BAITS.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.	SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUCKNOW CHUTNEY.

DELICIOUSLY SWEET and unsurpassed in flavour by any similar preparation.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

		Rs.	A.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess" per box of 100	2	0
"	"Nobles" " "	2	0
"	"Dawson's No. 1" " "	2	0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1" " "	2	4
"	"Planter's No. 2" " "	2	0
"	"Beehive" " "	2	0
"	"Kemp's Special" " "	2	8
"	"Regalias" " "	2	8

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	"	7	0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	"	7	0

The above are all very Superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

THESE SOAPS are the finest that have ever been imported. We strongly recommend them for the Nursery. Babies washed with any of the tablets are perfumed for the day.

	Rs.	a.
JOCKEY CLUB per box	1	8
OPOPONAX	1	4
HELIOTROPE	1	0
WOOD VIOLET	1	8
ROSE	1	8
VIOLET	1	0
VASELINE	1	4
MILK OF ALMONDS	1	4
VIOLET BOUQUET	1	8
THE GRACES	1	0
LETTUCE AND GLYCERINE	1	0
SPRING DEW	1	4
SUBLIME TRIUMPH	1	0

Each Box contains three Tablets.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED for the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, ACCOUNTANTS and CLERKS conversant with the State Railway System of Accounts. Salaries according to qualifications and experience. Applicants should forward copies of testimonials. These will not be returned nor will answers be sent to unsuccessful candidates. Apply to W. C. FURINVALL, Esquire, Agent and Chief Engineer, Secunderabad, Deccan.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum for 12 months
5½ " " 12 "
5 " " 9 "
4½ " " 6 "
notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE, CHINCHWAD.

ALL Orders forwarded to us will receive careful attention, and arrangements have been made to ensure early delivery after receipt.

PROVISIONS	PIPES and CHEROOTS	NOTE and FOOLSCAP PAPERS, Stationery Requirements of all kinds.
STORES and WINES	FILTERS	
SPIRITS and BEERS	LAMPS and LANTERNS	SPORTING AMMUNITION.
AERATED WATERS	ENAMELLED IRON Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Gridirons, etc., etc.	TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES
		GYMKHANA KIT for all Games.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Folding Wood Chairs	3	8	STEEL TRUNKS, wood bound, from	15	0
" Steel Tables, from	9	8	Portmanteaux, from	12	8
" Iron Cots	10	8	Helmet Cases	6	8
" Iron Chairs (forming bedsteads)	12	8	Courier Bags, from	6	12
" Iron Wash Stands	9	8	Cartridge Bags, from	3	12
Travelling Baths	25	0	Gladstone Bags, from	19	8
BATH TUBS, galvanised iron, from	2	12	Rug Straps, from	1	8
Pails, galvanised iron, from	0	12	Hat and Coat Pegs, per doz	4	8

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
POONA.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Albumenized Paper, Dry Plates, guaranteed the best in India. Necessary Chemicals of the best quality, fancy back grounds, new and second-hand, from the most competent artists, are always obtainable, as well as studio furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables Balustrades, Stands, Rocks, Grass, imitation Carpets, etc., etc.

M. M. MODY & CO.
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. ,etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE
Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO) SHIPPED.
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD.
PRICE LIST OF
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS
AND
INSTRUMENTS SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Half and three-quarter size Violins for Boys	12 to	20
Full size Violins for Ice-grown	10 to	25
Selected Copies, well tried and tested	30 to	155
Violas or Tenor Violins, Full rich toned	50 to	160
Violincellos, Best copies	from 100 to	260
Double Basses, Three Strings	from 125 to	300
French Guitars, Machine heads	20 to	30
Spanish Guitars, Machine heads	30 to	70

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BANJOS ALWAYS IN HAND.

	Rs.	As.
Seven String, Amboyna hoop, Nickel Silver rim, 28 patent Nickel adjusting screws and Nickel metal clamp to neck, Fret Finger board complete in cloth lined shaped case with clasps and lock	65	0
Seven String Solo Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoops and rim, 18 patent Nickel Silver adjusting screws, Ebony faced finger board with frets, Nickel clamps to neck, in cloth lined shaped case with lock	55	0
Seven string, Dobson's pattern American Banjo, Walnut hoop and Sounding board, Brass screws and fittings, Fret finger board very fine toned instruments, in cloth lined shaped cases with lock	45	0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim, 20 patent Brass adjusting screws, walnut neck with Fret finger board	30	0
Seven String Banjo, Brass hoop, rim, and adjusting screws inlaid finger board Machine head	30	0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel Silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim and 14 adjusting screws Fret finger board	25	0
Seven String Banjo oak hoop, patent rim adjustment, 20 Brass screws and Brass ring, Fret finger board	20	0
Seven String Banjo with oak or ebonized hoops, Brass rim and adjusting screws, inlaid finger board	10	0
Piccolo Banjos, Brass hoop and adjusting screws, six Strings	10	0
Tambourines, Twelve inch wood hoops painted, 12 pairs Brass jingles, Brass ring, screw adjustment, best vellum heads	7	
Ten inch Nickel silver wood lined hoops, 5 pairs Nickel jingles, very strong for hard work	8	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong for knocking about, 12 inch 5 pair jingles, oak hoops, best vellum head	4	0
Do. do. do. 10 inch size	3	0
Do. do. do. 9 do. do.	3	0
Concertinas, English, Mahogany, with 48 keys, full compass, in strong box	45	0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, full Compass	65	0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, an extra fold to bellows, and more highly finished than above	80	0
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (i.e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument	95	0
Ditto highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, silver-tipped studs in Rosewood Box	125	0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	15 0 to 40	0
A large stock of German Concertinas of the best make, with single or double notes, large and small sizes, at from each	8 0 to 12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	16 0 to 20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones	30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band each	2 8 to 12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical intrument, easily learned each	1 8 to 10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.		
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	4 0 to 60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	7 0 to 30	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys each	0 8 to 1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, silver tipped mouthpiece, in perfect tune and any key each	2	8
Electro Silver, Cylinder Flageolets: B. flat Rs. 3, C. Rs. 3-8, F flat Rs. 3, G. Rs. 1-8,		
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef, prepared and hardened, per set	2	0
Castanettes, Ebony, per set	2	0
Triangles and Strikers	3 8 to 7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, per set	3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes, each	0	8
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	35 0 to 80	0
A large stock of superior finished instruments at	75 0 to 125	0

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED LISTS FREE BY POST.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONNUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
Catalogues on Application.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did on the 2nd instant PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 126th monthly istalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th Jan. 1885.

FOR SALE, BILLIARD TABLES by George Wright & Co., from Rs. 800.
SAFES, by Chatwood, of sizes.
Full particulars on application.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BLOCK of BUILDINGS in the COMPOUND of the NAPIER HOTEL at Poona.
Plans, specifications and forms of tenders can be seen at the office of A. W. Forde, Esq., Eldon-road, on and after Monday next, the 12th inst.
Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 26th inst.
Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Buildings," to be addressed to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS,
Secretaries.
15, Marine-street, Fort.

IN the matter of "The Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1880," and in the matter of "THE EASTERN AGENCY, Limited." Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 30th day of April, 1885, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to us, the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the office of the said Company, No. 9, Fenchurch Avenue, in the City of London; and if so required by notice in writing from us are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1884. ROD. MACKAY, C. H. M. BOSMAN, J. D. CRUM EWING, Liquidators of the Eastern Agency, Limited.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "ORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from the Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be as under for passengers :—

1st Class		Rs. 8
2nd do.		" 5
3rd do.		" 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do.	2 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 do.	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.
Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.
For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadeehi.
By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadeehi, 27th December, 1884.

NEW ARRIVAL.
FRENCH PROVISIONS
Anchovies in Oil.
Anchovies in Brine.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Boneless Sardines.
Camembert Cheese.
Capes.
French Soup.
French Jams and Jellies.
Fruits in Brandy.
Haricot Verts.
Macaroni in bottles.
Olive Farcis.
Patede Foigrap.
Petit Pois.
Prunes in 1 lb. & 2 lb. jars.
Sweets in variety.
Truffles in bottles and tins.
Truffled Sausages.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS,
TEAS,
TEAS.
"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOOD WARMERS AND NURSERY LAMPS, &c.

THE "PARAGON" Food-warmer is the CHEAPEST and BEST Water-heater and Food-warmer, and wears all the purposes of the most expensive appliances: the Food can be kept at any temperature from TEPID to BOILING POINT. It consists of a metal stand and moveable food vessel and a night lamp (also moveable) of opal porcelain glass with a burner of superior construction; it requires sufficient oil for 24 hours and producing a most pleasant light..... Rs. 1 9
WATER-BATH, small..... " 1 8
do. large..... " 2 0
NURSERY LAMPS, for warming infant's or invalid's food, complete with Canji-pot and water bath, &c., and tastefully designed and mounted, with side and top handles, earthen Pannikins, Tin Kettle, Spirit Lamp and Bull's Eye, manufactured specially for India..... " 5 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Lynch's Family, with perforated planished shades, sliding lamps, earthenware Pannikin and covers, and block-tin Pannikins and Kettles, complete..... " 7 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Clarke's No. 2..... " 4 0
Do. do. No. 3..... " 5 0
ETNAS, Tin with measure for Spirits of Wine.
Pint 1 1 and 1½.
Rs. 1-8 2 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills— Rs. a.
The mildest and best Pill in the world Rs. 0 8
Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon—
An infallible remedy for all Female Complaints ..... " 3 4
Graefenberg Health Bitters—
The most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared ..... " 0 10
Graefenberg Eye Lotion—
Acts like a charm for all diseases of the Eye ..... " 0 10
Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup—
A certain remedy for all diseases of the bowels ..... " 1 2
Graefenberg Children's Panacea—
For diseases incident to childhood ..... " 1 2
Graefenberg Green Mountain Ointment—
Excels all other Salves in its curative power ..... " 0 10
Graefenberg Sarsaparilla—
A pure extract; the best in use ..... " 2 8
Graefenberg Pile Remedy—
Never fails to completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula ..... " 2 6
Graefenberg Consumptive's Balm—
Affords great relief in all Pulmonary Complaints ..... " 3 4
Graefenberg Manual of Health—
A complete Family Medical Book ..... " 0 10
☞ Almanac for 1885, sent free on Application.

SOLE AGENTS :—
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... MR. F. D. APPOO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY will perform DUKHI GUL (EAST LYNNE), with a screaming farce.

LOST on the 6th instant, between Bank of Bombay and King, King & Co., the following BANK NOTES :— No. M 66—27024 ; Rs. 100 each,
" M 66—31243 ;
" M 84—21461 ; of Rs. 50 each,
" M 74—75655 ;
and ten notes of Rs. 10 each.
Any one bringing the same to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded; payment of which has been stopped at the Currency Office.
N. H. LAGHATE, Elphinstone College.

A WIDOW LADY (Roman Catholic) residing 3 miles from Canterbury, in a large house (of which she has the lease for 14 years) in a lovely and healthy situation in the Mystole Estate, but with limited income, wishes to meet with Indian Children of good family to bring up and educate. She would also be happy to offer her maternal care to those of the tenderest years, of either sex.
References and terms on application.
Address W. W., The Hill, Chartham, Canterbury, England.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort. Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE TRIPLET (Registered)—KEY RING, RAILWAY KEY and CORKSCREW. Re. 1-8.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Church Gate-street, for offices. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

SCRAP ALBUMS from Re. 1 to Rs. 5; Fancy Boxes, Chocolate Creams, Cream Foudants, &c., &c. Pallonjee, Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES by the celebrated makers, "Williams and Powell" (established 1780), can be inspected at Soomar Veera's shop, Furniture Bazaar.

USEFUL NOVELTIES—Rust Extractors, As. 8 each. Corn or wart pencils, As. 4 each. Batchelor's buttons, As. 12 a dozen.—STEWARD & Co., Church Gate-street, Fort.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a man of experience possessing numerous testimonials of character and qualifications. Is also good accountant. Apply to O. N., care of Bombay Bank.

FOR SALE (owner going home in February) Victoria, pair of ponies (bay and white) and harness complete, Rs. 1,000. Victoria in fairly good condition. Ponies go in double and single harness, each carries a lady, is sound and is up to weight. Also Pony-cart and harness in excellent order. Price Rs. 350. Also Fox-terriers—"Susan" aged puppy four months old; and "Virginia" and puppy three months old. Apply to LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esq., High Court, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

H. E. LORD RIPON'S PHOTOGRAPHS, by Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co. Cabinet Copy, Re. 1; Carte-de-visite, As. 8.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 80. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Great-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers.—MRS. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, RE-OPENS Jan. 15. Applications for boarders to be made to Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse. Excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavour tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also glace kid and morocco house shoes, just to hand.—JADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Hornby Row.

A LADY desires to hear of a thoroughly capable and trustworthy European NURSE to take charge of two little girls. Address MRS. UNWIN, Surat.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Good testimonials. Terms reasonable. Please address X., care of this office.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of Jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

THE Original Hotel in Poona, ROYAL FAMILY, most conveniently situated near the railway station. Unexceptional testimonials under present management.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental porcelain specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French Kid Gloves with 2 buttons at Rs. 2-4 per pair; also Military Doe Gloves at Re. 1-12 per pair.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome bay Arab riding HORSE rising 7 years, up to 13 stones, thoroughly quiet and certified perfectly sound, price Rs. 800. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee.

H. AGA ALI SHAH has authorized Messrs. P. Vuccino & Co. to sell Photos of his late sons, Aga Noordeen Shah and Aga Shahaboodin Shah. Cabinet Photos Re. 1 per copy; cart-de-visite As. 8 per copy.

SEWING MACHINES!—A large and assorted stock, from the best English and Continental makers, always on hand. These machines are matchless, and stand pre-eminently above all others.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTIONOF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Sur vey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. BYRAMJEE HORMASJEE PATELL, NASSERWANJEE ARDESHIR HORMASJEE and KHAN BAHADOOR JAMSETJEE DHANJEEBHOY WADIA have contracted to SELL to Dr. BYRAMJEE NAOROSJEE all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in Bombay Green, now called Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, numbered 20, 21 and 22 in the books of the Collector of Assessment, bounded on the south by the Elphinstone Circle aforesaid, on the north by the Victoria Building, on the west by the premises formerly belonging to Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia but now to Punnalal Poonnumchand, and on the east by a public passage, and which said premises for sometimes past have been in the occupation of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and other tenants, together with buildings, or portions of buildings, standing thereon subject nevertheless, as to the 53 square yards portion of such premises forming the area of the arcade on the south side thereof, to such right of passage and other rights through and along the same as appertain to the public. All persons having any claim thereon by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof to the undersigned at his office No. 3, Hornby-road, within the Fort of Bombay; and otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 6th day of January, 1885.
MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p. m., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1885-86 as under :—

SUPPLIES.
1 Road metal.
2 Sandstone and sea sand.
3 Bullock carts and bullock pairs on hire.
4 Potty stones.
5 Hardware.
6 Coal and coke, &c.
7 Timber of all sorts.
8 Disinfectants
9 Stationery.

WORKS.
1 Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings.
2 Lighting Kerosine-oil Lamps.
3 Road watering by Bhistees.
4 Winding and repairing public clocks.
Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.
The usual deposit should be paid separately into the Controller's office at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenders will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.
The successful Tenderers shall have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts and half the expenses of advertising and printing the contracts.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right of settling each of the rates of the petty stores, hardware and articles repairs at the occasional tenders as may appear to be in excess of the ruling market price.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th Jan. 1885.

NOTICES.

HOOP IRON, STEEL HOOP.

I BEG to inform the COTTON PRESS, MILL AGENTS that I have been appointed Agent for COUILLET & MARCHANDISE IRON WORKS Co., Lt., COUILLET, BELGIUM, and that the said Co., is prepared to supply them with Hoop Iron, Steel Hoop, delivered free Bombay Harbour at cheap rate.
L. DOSOGNE, Sole Agent for India,
5 Pateli-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THIS Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Warehouses, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, &c For terms and particulars apply to
R. R. MODY & J. GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers,
No. 4, Parsee Bazaar-street.

TO EUROPEAN PARENTS.—Children now in India requiring change combined with HOME EDUCATION of a superior character may be provided therewith by a medical man who is desirous that one or two such children should be educated with his own, by his residential governess, at his home in England, near the sea. Maternal care, on the part of his wife, and every home comfort, guaranteed. The House possesses every convenience, large gardens and barns. Terms according to requirements. Highest references given and required. Apply in the first instance for name and address to CUTLER PALMER & Co., Old Club House, Rampart Row West, Bombay.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.
Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.
The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.
A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.
Bombay, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960 tons of MOULMEIN or TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specifications.
The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (noon) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th December, 1884.

NOTICE.—No. 4615.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.
2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government loan paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
4. Printed tender forms, and any information in connection with the Contract, can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.
5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."
J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th December, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
100 cases preserved fruits in tins.
60 " beer in pints and quarts.
15 " Scotch whisky.
5 " confectionery.
1 " note papers and envelopes.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey dhotties.
3 cases white mulls.
2 " Spanish stripes.
1 " Army cloth.
2 " grey and white flannel.
2 bales of G. shirting.
1 " dhoties.
On account of the underwriters.—
1 case (11 tins) saffron S, W, D, ex s.s., "Venetia,"
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the miscellaneous stores of the s.s. "Punjaub" which was to be held to-day is POSTPONED to TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited, in liquidation.

Notice is hereby given by order of the liquidator that the above Company's property in Wynaad will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.'s auction rooms, at No. 41, Meadow-street, Fort Bombay.
The property consisting of :—
The Hump estate and jungle, and mining rights, also the buildings on the estate.
The estate consists of 130 acres of coffee full-grown, having a small crop (estimated at 4 tons) either on the trees, or picked, and about 16 acres of cinchona planted in 1863.
The total area is 1614·32 acres, of which about 1170 acres are virgin forest and 300 acres grass land. Upon 500 acres of the jungle, cinchona cultivation might be extended with advantage.
The buildings consist of coffee estate and mining superintendent's bungalows (wooden), miners' houses, coolies' lines, store, pulping house, &c.
The property is situated about 6 miles from Vythery, where there are a telegraph and a post-office, magistrate's cutchery and a large bazaar whence supplies can be procured. Vythery is on the main line of road from the Malabar Coast to the Mysore country, and is about 37 miles from Calicut, with which there is good cart communication.
The property is freehold.
For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, Wynaad Gold Mining Co., Limited, in Liquidation.
17, Tamarind Lane.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr Allen Domeresy and on account of the concerned—
50 Blackwood logs, measuring about 175 candies.
By order of Vallee Versey and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rhaman Dada—
14 Jungiewood logs.

On SATURDAY, the 10th January, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Exchange Hall, No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, several consignments of English and continental goods, consisting of fancy toys, shell goods, Bohemian glassware as flower vases, otto bottle, tobacco and biscuit boxes, fish bowls, various kinds of perfumed soap, coloured hanging vase lamps, solid leather portmanteaus, rugs, bed straps, brief bags, handbags, electric hair brushes, fish bowls, various kinds of perfumed soap, coloured hanging vase lamps, solid leather portmanteaus, rugs, bed straps, brief bags, handbags, electric hair brushes, school bags, camp stools, card brackets, fancy opera glasses, accordians, stationery, concertinas, tea sets, toilet sets, washing sets, dessert services, cups and saucers, teapots, platedware, oleographs, note books, flower vases with domes, pen holders, writing desks, &c., &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 10th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
Ex s. s. Venetia—
Three cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits consisting of blue twill worsted, woaded, black fine twill worsted, black Campbell worsted, black solid twill worsted, mix coloured cheek coating, olive twill coating, mix twill coating, olive Satarra, fancy coating, Scotch Saxony coating, Scotch coating vesting, laicine coating, roasted black and indigo blue nap, drab bird's-eye, fancy over-coating olive and dark brown beaver, broad diagonal worsted, black striped worsted, Scotch Saxony tweed, Scotch fancy trousering, best Scotch tweed suiting, brown and olive Campbell, &c.
The pieces are from 5 to 15 yards in length, and will be sold separately (each piece at a time) and are now on view.

SALE OF BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
A consignment of Bohemian glassware, consisting of flower vases, bowls, coffee cups and saucers, wine goblets, scent bottles, rosewater bottles, scent frames, sugar stands, powder stands, pickle bottle, card stands, &c., &c. Also five casks dinner services.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK-SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara-bunder,—
100 Superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares averaging from 25 to 55 c. ft. per log.
On account and at the risk of Kirson Khimjee—
30 First class teak squares.
On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rhaman—
14 First class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE DUBASH BOAT ZOROASTER.

On TUESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo-bunder by order of Messrs. Odhowjee Currumchund and Nursey Currumchund, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubashes—
The Dubash boat Zoroaster, of the burthen of 83 Bombay candies, bearing registered No. 4121, with her tackles, apparels, anchors, masts, ropes, &c., as she lies off Apollo-bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHARCHAWL STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Juggonath Shunker Bhende, the mortgagor, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 25th August 1862.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1101, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality, formerly under No. 13, and now under No. 11, situate on the south side of Loharchawl, street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by a gully used in common by the said Juggonath Shunker and Shunker Janoba, and partly by the property of the said Shunker Janoba, on the west by the property of Narayen Lackmidas, on the north by the said Loharchawl-street, and on the south by a passage for sweepers.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, superior pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Foreman's Bungalow, near the G. I. P. Railway Work-shops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best silver and plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome 8, 7 and 6-light hanging and wall English chandeliers, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome marble and alabaster figures, rich table ornaments, valuable books, &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, Esq., changing his residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his bungalow at Chowpatti, the following valuable horses and carriages, the property of Mahomed Ally Roopy, Esq., proceeded to Europe :—
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome strong Madras-built mail-phaeton by Simpson.
1 handsome strong Madras built single-seated "couple" (brougham) in very good order.
1 handsome strong Madras built barouche by Simpson.
1 strong big Madras built coach (brake.)
1 handsome strong pay English cob up to any weight, 15-2 high, broken to harness.
1 very handsome strong light bay waler cob "Amnesty" up to any weight, 15 hands high.
1 handsome strong brown waler cob "Dandy," up to great weight, 14 hands high, goes in harness.
1 team of handsome well-bred walers, thoroughly broken to double and single, and 4 hands, can be sold as pairs.
1 set of plated mounted team harness.
The above will be on view six days before the sale. Any private offers will be received by Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, or by the undersigned.
Also, a pair of cobs, one mare and one gelding.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE
AT LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the surplus stock of horses, carriages, and harness, &c., &c. of the Bombay Livery Stable Company, changing its residence.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, P. D. Co., *Dukhi-Gool*, at 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Culna (s), from Calcutta; Bokhara (s), London; Vindolana (s), Aden; and Commilla (s), Kurrachee.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; Adria (s), Mauritius; H. M. S. Malabar, England; I. M. S. Canning, Kurrachee; Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool; Geelong (s), Suez; and Victoria (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bokhara entered, and the s. s. Clan Ogilvie left, the dock yesterday.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—A reward of £2 has been granted to Constable Fido, who arrested a seaman deserter of H. M. S. Malabar on Monday, and conveyed him on board that vessel.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Kaikhusroo Nanabhoy, residing in Sonapore-lane, has reported that his wife dropped on the 3rd instant a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 125, somewhere between her residence and a house at Girgaum.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—In the head branch of this dispensary during the month of December the daily average attendance of patients was 246·38, the admissions being 2,018. The prevailing diseases were fevers (455) and stomach and bowel complaints (383).

DENTISTRY.—Another dentist has settled in Bombay. Dr. Good, After thirty years' practice in London he has resolved to settle in this city, where, having surgical as well as dental certificates, he intends to practice as a specialist, particularly in cases of deformity of the jaw and palate.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at this dispensary last month was 5,229, the daily average attendance being 168, and the daily new admissions 30. Cases of malarious fever and dysentry were 112 and 37 respectively as compared with 206 and 34 in the previous month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Mulharee Sadoo, aged 17 years. Deceased was a labour-cart driver. On the 29th ultimo, while in charge of his cart at the Prince's Dock, he overbalanced and fell. One of the wheels passing over his right leg caused a serious wound, and he was removed to hospital. Tetanus supervened the wound, and he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Rutun Gossai, the driver of a private conveyance, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. James Jones, inspector of boilers, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Tardeo-road on Monday evening. The complain

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Captain H. T. Weighell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with the mails of the 19th December. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr A E Brown	Miss Mary Clarke
Mrs Hillyard	Mr Sibbald
Mr and Mrs W W Baird	Mr T B G Overend
Mr and Mrs W Crook	Lord and Lady Parker
Mr H E Craddock	Mr Neilson
Mr G W Moir	Mr H Jones
Mrs Jacob	Miss Hosking
Miss Madeley	M J G Coutts
Mr Tanner	

FROM VENICE.—Major King Harman

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J S Taylor	Mr A Sullivan
Mr Petrocochino	Mr Calvocoressi
Mr Hastings	Mr Fachiri
Mr F Davidge	Mr Harcourt
Mr and Mrs Fox	Mr Neil McCulli
Mr Robertson	Mr Ringrao Raoji Rege
Mr Gurney	Monoa Radu
Mr G R Greaves	Mdlle Radu
Mr S J Lindsay	

FROM SUEZ.—Mr J Howard

FROM ADEN.—Mr Tsuaga.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

SUNDAY last being the anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, were present at a special service in the Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore.

The Queen with Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle on Wednesday for Osborne.

The Queen has conferred on the Countess of Dufferin the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on Tuesday to visit Earl and Countess Dudley at Witley Court, Worcestershire.

The Princess Christian on Tuesday opened a new wing of the Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. F. C. Ford, Minister at Athens, is to succeed Sir R. Morier at Madrid, and the Hon. H. C. Vivian, now British Minister at Copenhagen, will succeed Sir E. Malet at Brussels.

Meetings have been held in London and Manchester, at which Mr. Courtney, M. P., and Sir J. Lubbock, M. P., have advocated the adoption of a system of proportional representation.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley died on Tuesday, aged 85.

The Duchess of Somerset, who as Lady Seymour was the Queen of Beauty at the famous Eglintoun tournament in 1839, died on Tuesday.

It is announced that Lord Reay is to succeed Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Alfred Marshall has been elected to succeed the late Mr. H. Fawcett, M.P., as Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge University.

Mr. A. C. Bruce has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Labalmondiere.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., has been appointed secretary to the Irish Loan Fund Board. This appointment causes a vacancy in the representation of Tipperary.

A quantity of dynamite was exploded on Saturday evening against one of the southern arches of London-bridge. The damage done was inconsiderable, but the alarm caused was great. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage, but it has been ascertained that a deliberate attempt was made to destroy the bridge. The City Corporation has offered a reward of £5,000 for the discovery of the criminals.

A Civil List pension of £100 per annum has been granted to the Rev. W. Houghton, Rector of Preston, Shropshire, in recognition of his services as a naturalist and writer on scientific subjects.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., applied on Monday to the Court of Appeal against the decision of the Queen's Bench Judges not to grant a new trial of the action against him for penalties for voting in the House of Commons. The Court yesterday rejected the appeal on one ground and postponed judgment on the others.

Colonel W. R. Newton, an American gentleman, was killed on Tuesday, by being thrown from a tricycle, which came into collision with a cab in Aldersgate-street, City.

At the sale of the Syston Library on Saturday, a copy of the first printed edition of the Bible, known as the Mazarin Bible, in two volumes, sold for £3,000.

A fire broke out on Tuesday in a large timber yard at Dalston, which burnt throughout the day, and destroyed a considerable amount of property.

A young man shot himself at Nailsworth, having been turned away from home by his uncle on account of alleged misconduct.

A man, whose linen was marked J. Scott, committed suicide on Wednesday by throwing himself from the Highgate Archway into the road beneath.

A well-dressed woman on Friday threw herself on the rails at Twickenham Station, and was run over by an incoming train, sustaining most fearful injuries.

The rope attached to a cage, in which five men were being lowered into a coal mine near Pontypridd, on Friday, broke, and four of the men were precipitated to the bottom of the mine, and were instantly killed.

The dead body of a well-dressed man with a bottle that had contained poison was found on Friday in a wood at Overton, Hants.

The capital sentence on the two men concerned in the killing of a youth on board the yacht Mignonette has been commuted to six months' imprisonment without hard labour.

The Bishop of Lincoln has notified his resignation of his see in consequence of impaired health.

At a synodical meeting held yesterday Lord Plunket was elected Archbishop of Dublin.

Ten hounds belonging to the Tipperary Hunt were killed on Saturday by poisoned food placed in the fields.

OBITUARY.—The Marquis of Cholmondeley; Sir H. V. Stonhouse, Bart.; Maj-Gen. C. S. Hearn, late Inspector of Police, Madras; Vice-Admiral Maude; General J. P. Roche, late 2nd Life Guards; C. P. Brown, late Mad. C. S.; Countess of Somerset.

Lord Wolseley and his Staff reached Korti on Tuesday.

The Khedive has not yet returned any reply to the demand for German and Russian representatives on the Caisse.

Intelligence has been received at Cairo that Osman Digma has declared his inability to furnish men for the Mahdi's service, but a pilgrim returned from Mecca reports that it is a practice of the Mahdi to send spies into the Dongola district to declare that his men were deserting him.

The International African Association has been formally recognised by Great Britain.

The Berlin Conference has not yet concluded its labours, and the British representative is pressing for some regulation of disputed claims of sovereignty.

Admiral Courbet telegraphs to the French Government that his troops have had an encounter with the Chinese, near Keelung, and that the enemy was repulsed with severe loss.

Reports from Hongkong state that the French have made no progress in Tongking, and that unless heavy reinforcements are sent in it is unlikely that they will be able to advance from their present position.

From Paris it is announced that several ironclads and torpedo boats will be sent next month to strengthen Admiral Courbet's squadron.

A Shanghai telegram of Tuesday's date states that the Chinese cruisers have left that port, and that their destination was unknown. A number of German officers and engineers were on board.

The King of Cambodia has protested against the treaty which he asserts was forced upon him by the French Governor of Cochin-China.

A revolution has broken out in Corea, and the King's son and six of his Ministers have been assassinated. A collision has occurred between the Chinese and the Japanese troops. The foreign residents have not been disturbed, and the British gunboat, Espoir, has arrived in the Seoul river.

The German Reichstag on Monday rejected by a large majority the vote for the salary of an assistant director in the foreign department, despite Prince Bismarck's urgent representations of the necessity for the appointment.

The International Exhibition at New Orleans was opened on Tuesday with much ceremony, and it promises to be a great success.

A telegram from Durban states that the Imperial Government has generally approved of the Bechuanaland settlement as proposed by the Cape Ministers.

The British Afghan Boundary Commission is now encamped at Maimaneh. The Russian Commissioner is not expected to arrive before February next.

Mr. Joubert is reported to have refused an invitation to become President of the new Republic in Zululand.

According to a New York paper, a treaty for a canal through the Isthmus has been signed between the United States and Nicaragua, but the announcement has provoked much opposition in the American Press.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H J Scoreton, BCS	Lt-Col S J Browne, BSC
Mr T H Homan, BUCS	Lieut W S Marshall, BSC
Mr J A Haggarty, BUCS mo	Surg-Maj H D S Compigne, MD, B
Mr C E Vieling, BUCS	Col H A Justice, MSC
Col A Fitzhugh, CB, BSC	Surg B H Benson, M.O., M
Col H Rowband, B Inf	Major C F Hughes, Bo SC
Lt-Col C J Durand, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J C Williams, BCS, 2½ mo	Capt W H White, R B Eng, 25 days
Mr H C Mance, CIS, BUCS, 9 mo 27 days	Brigade Surg J C Morice, B, 10 days
Mr C E Gace, BUCS, 5 mo	Mr T M Harsfoll, MCS, 6 mo
Mr B Myers, BUCS, 3 mo	Mr A L Lister, MCS, 3 days
Mr M Rattray, BUCS, 6 mo	Col J Hills, CB, R Bo Eng, 30 days
Mr G W Stretfell, BUCS, 6 mo	
Major F H Maitland, BSC, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R F Rayner, BUCS	Mr A L Lister, M C S
Mr W Malmain, BUCS.	Surg F J H Wilkins, M
Major J M W Von Bever	Capt F Edwards, M
Asstt, B S C	Sub-Cond W Mackingart, M
Major J D Swete, B S C	Col M W Willoughby, BoSC
Lieut G W M Dundas, B S C	Lt-Col R V Maiden, BoSC
Brev-Surg-Major, B	Capt J T Tinling, Bo Inf
Lt D F Lock, B	Lt H O Spilsbury, B Bo Eng
Lt-Col C L Keating, B	

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

NEWS which was only eleven days old was received from Khartoum on Monday, Dec. 15. The messenger brought information that General Gordon was well and had inflicted a severe blow on the enemy, whose forts at Omderman he blew up by means of mines, killing many of the rebels.

A considerable part of Lord Wolseley's expedition is now assembled at Korti, a point upon the Nile just beyond Ambukol, where the desert road strikes off to Shendy by Hambok and Abu Syale. Lord Wolseley himself arrived there on Tuesday, when he telegraphed to the Secretary of State for War :—"Just arrived. Brigadier-General Stewart with troops from Handak arrived yesterday. The English boats have up to this point fulfilled all my expectations. The men are in excellent health, fit for any trial of strength as result of constant manual labour. The work in the boats against current is very hard, but is borne most cheerfully, without a grumble. All thoughts bent on the relief of Khartoum and of their gallant comrade who is besieged there."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Korti telegraphs :—"No more pleasant site could have been chosen for the encampment, and after their long toil over the burning sand and rocks a rest here will be keenly appreciated by the men in the boats. The tents of the camel corps are pitched under wide-spreading groves of trees extending to the banks of the river, which here winds in broad quiet reaches. The scene is very picturesque; the heat is tempered by the shade, and all are delighted with the spot. Here, ere long, the fleet of whale-boats will concentrate, and the early comers will have a welcome rest before recommencing their labours. These will be arduous. Hitherto the wind has greatly assisted the upward progress; but henceforth as far as Berber, owing to the great bend which the river makes, it will be against us, and the boats must be rowed and towed every foot against wind and stream. The headquarter authorities estimate that the duration of the voyage from Sarras to this point will average thirty-four days, fourteen of which are occupied in getting up the cataracts of Batn-el-Hagar. Canadian voyageurs are now stationed at the various difficult points with hawsers and parties of natives to help the boats past. This will shorten the voyage a good deal, but the difficulties are still very great."

The *Times'* correspondent at Korti telegraphs :—"The authorities at head-quarters have known for some time of the presence of a Frenchman in the Mahdi's camp. He corresponds whenever he can with certain compatriots in Cairo, and receives from them, for the information of the Mahdi, every matter of interest they can obtain about our movements, numbers, etc. They in their turn spread news purporting to be authentic respecting Khartoum and Gordon, which is always incorrect, and often opposed to all the facts, and intended to act to our disadvantage."

From Cairo it is reported that a sortie was made on Dec. 17 by the garrison of Kassala. After killing many rebels they captured a large number of cattle and much grain, and returned with a few casualties. They have plenty of provisions now for some months.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

SIR SAMUEL WHITE BAKER writes as follows in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The press is exhibiting signs of public anxiety as Lord Wolseley's expedition is slowly creeping towards the south, and increasing the distance from the base of supplies. A most able general and the best of British troops have been placed in most unfair position by their own Government. They have been ordered to advance from Cairo by the Nile when that river has commenced its fall, thereby aggravating every natural difficulty, and rendering the passage of the cataracts impossible to steamers which could have ascended with comparative ease had the expedition been prepared to start from Assouan upon July 1. I have thoroughly confidence in the ability of Lord Wolsely, and that confidence being generally exhibited by his staff and the troops under his command will ensure success, in spite of many obstacles which unnecessary delay has created (as I suggested) would lay the wrong season of the year, when the river, instead of being navigable for ordinary vessels, has shrunk to a torrent abounding with rocks and shallows which can only be surmounted by the greatest efforts and failure. A reference to the map will exhibit five important points which are vital to an invading force advancing through a hostile country to the relief of Khartoum :—

1. Korosko, south of Assouan, the terminus of the desert route to Berber.

2. Abou Homed, 230 miles distant, the southern terminus which commands the sudden bend of the Nile.

3. Dongola, the most important province, rich in cereals and cattle, and commanding the desert routes to the southern provinces upon the west bank of the Nile. The possession of Dongola in force will assure to the Ababdeh Arab tribe, who will supply the necessary camel transport.

4. Berber, 143 miles distant from Abou Hamed, 220 miles from Khartoum, and 270 from Suakin. It is not at once seen that Berber is the key of the position, as the river is navigable from that station to Khartoum until the beginning of February in ordinary seasons, or the first week of January should the rise have been unfavourable. Should a force arrive at Berber by the 1st of January it would be in direct communication by steamers with Khartoum in a voyage of three or four days. It is therefore imperative for an army advancing from the north to arrive at Berber before the period ended before that date, which would permit an advance upon Khartoum by river, instead of a tedious land journey of 220 miles. The banks of the river from Khartoum to Berber are thickly populated, and abounding in agricultural produce; it is accordingly self-evident that Berber should have been maintained as the great depôt for supplies, and as the strategical point of concentration not only for the river but the desert routes to Dongola upon the west, Abou Hamed and Korosko on the north, and Suakin, 270 miles distant, to the east. After Sir Gerald Graham's victories at Suakin his force was withdrawn, and the enemy naturally returned to the attack. A march from Suakin at that time would have been simple enough, and Berber would have been occupied by British troops. Khartoum would have been supported, and the insurrection would have collapsed, precisely as the rebellion in Lower Egypt evaporated after Tel-el-Kebir. That opportunity, like many others, was neglected. The result is that the enemy, having all-important position, was captured by the enemy, and Gordon was immediately invested in Khartoum while Suakin, garrisoned by a detachment of marines just sufficiently strong to hold the earthworks was exposed to almost nightly attacks by the recuperated forces of Osman Digma, the original opponent of Sir Gerald Graham.

No. 5 is Suakin. This point must necessarily be linked with Berber, as the direct and easy route by which supplies can be delivered to the central depôt upon the Nile. It is ridiculous to those who are experienced in the country that others who have no local knowledge whatever should presume to condemn a route which is the great commercial highway from Khartoum to the sea coast. Surely the traders of the Soudan are the best authorities upon commercial routes, and the hire of a camel is the accurate test of the difficulties of the journey. When I upon three occasions crossed from Berber to Suakin, the rate of camel hire was ninety piastres (18s.) for a trip of 270 miles, during which the camels supported on their own pasturage from the natural herbage of the desert. I marched twenty-one horses from Suakin the entire distance to Khartoum, 490 miles, without the slightest difficulty. Miss Tinne was one of the first Europeans to employ this route in 1864 when she carried her dead mother from the interior. Not only ladies, but even a lady's maid, considered the Suakin-Berber route an agreeable route during the month of January; and yet we hear from high theoretical, but unpractical, authorities that this route should be condemned! I ask this simple question, "Would any merchant attempt to send his goods from Cairo to Khartoum in an open boat or any other vessel during the low Nile?" This requires no answer; it is too absurd. He would of course deliver his goods at Suakin in four days from Suez, ten days from Suakin to Berber, and four by steamer to Khartoum—total, eighteen days' actual travelling from Suez to Khartoum, exclusive of delays. Contrast this with the voyage of 1,000 miles from Cairo by the Nile against cataracts and currents during the wrong period of the year! The next French critique will be upon "John Bull et son Nil." It must be distinctly understood that I do not condemn the Nile advance, but I cannot too strongly condemn the hesitation and delay which postponed the operation until the favourable season had passed away. That is a feeling which must be bitterly appreciated by all those officers and men who are engaged in the expedition.

Lord Wolseley is by this time at Ambukol, and his experience of the river will enable him to form an opinion respecting the further advance by boats. He will probably make a dash across the desert to Shendy, 180 miles, with 2,000 men, while the main body continue the river's course through the long bend to Berber. In that case, he will have worse difficulties than he would have encountered by a direct desert march from Suakin, as there will be a lack of appliances and supports, which would have been present upon the sea border. Nevertheless, it is probable that he will attempt a forward movement across the Bahuda desert if the Kabbabeesh tribe are assured as allies. This they will be, provided they are confident of permanent support, but they will fall if they hear a whisper of "abandonment." Should Lord Wolseley succeed in pushing 2,000 men to Shendy, a similar force can follow rapidly. He will then be in communication, if his arrival at Shendy should be not later than the first week In January. I believe he will accomplish this; but the boats cannot reach Shendy until late in February, even should no assistance be encountered from the enemy.

The last cataract between Shendy and Khartoum includes the most formidable position throughout the entire course of the Nile. This will certainly be defended by the enemy, and it must be turned before it will be possible for vessels to advance against the current. At this point the river is contracted to a width of only 150 yards in a passage between perpendicular cliffs several hundred feet above the surface. At each secreted among the rocks upon either side of this extraordinary gorge would be hardly a hundred yards distant from an object exactly in the centre of the stream. The danger to a flotilla of open boats would be extreme as the progress against the exceedingly strong current would be necessarily slow, even should the wind be favourable. Steamers descending the river from Khartoum might run the gauntlet, as the water is immensely deep, and full speed would take them through the pass at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. General Gordon should be communicated with upon Lord Wolseley's arrival at Shendy, so that he may send his steamers to co-operate with a land attack to clear and occupy this pass. Commander R.N. Julian A. Baker, who was with me in Africa, has experience of the gorge, and he will be able to afford the necessary information, being in the front with the expedition. On the other hand we have no intelligence concerning the enemy, and it is probable that Lord Wolseley's force of 3,000 men advancing 180 miles from Ambukol to Shendy might meet with obstinate resistance. This is an important consideration in desert warfare, where the wells may be in possession of the opposing party.

This is an additional reason for an expedition from Suakin. We know that Osman Digma's Arabs will not fight, and we can crush them before the advance is attempted. The mountains afford most favourable stations, with a plentiful water supply nearly three thousand feet above the sea at Quask, Sinkat, and Kokreb, upon the route to Berber. These could be occupied by British and Egyptian troops and be held as permanent positions to command the communications, while some 3,000 men should continue the march to Berber. That route would be opened within a few days, and supplies for Lord Wolseley's force could then immediately be massed at Berber, while a continuous stream of camels from Suakin would support the depôt upon the river, and gladden the hearts of the late rebellious Arabs by dollars regularly paid for the employment of their animals. If Gordon is short of food, and the Mahdi's people (by recent accounts) are suffering from famine prices, Lord Wolseley's army will not arrive in a land flowing with milk and honey. It becomes all-important that the Suakin route should be opened, and that Berber should be provisioned as the central depôt. In case of success, the supplies would be available on demand; in the event of disaster, the line of retreat would not be confined to the non-navigable Nile.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT AND THE MAHDI.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has addressed the following letter to Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the chairman of the International Arbitration and Peace Association :—

10, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Dec. 16, 1884.

My dear Sir,—With reference to what passed yesterday on the occasion of the public dinner given by the International Arbitration and Peace Association, I now beg to express formally to the association my belief, amounting almost to certainty, that it is in my power to put the Government in the way of entering on negotiations of peace in the Soudan with full prospect of success. I believe that were I empowered to go through the proper channels I could obtain from the so-called Mahdi and those with him all the objects for which Lord Wolselly's expedition is being despatched to Khartoum—that is to say, the safe conduct of General Gordon and such people as he may choose to accompany him as far as Dongola, together with a general pacification of the Upper Nile.

I will not explain in this letter precisely how the matter could be arranged, but it is no secret that the movement in the Soudan, which has been much misunderstood, is politically identical with that headed three years ago in Egypt by Arabi, and could equally be met with overtures of peace. The religious element, however, in the present instance is far more strongly represented and would require special treatment and I would urge as a preliminary to all negotiations that an attempt should be made without delay to put myself in communication with the Mahdi. Any natural difficulty in the way of the interrupted between this country and the Sultan. It seems to be insufficiently understood by our Government how entirely their action in Egypt during the last few years, and now in the Soudan, has made the Sultan master of the moral situation in those remote Mehomedan lands.

If, therefore, the association of which you are the head would bring its powerful influence to bear on this matter, as I suggest, I would at once lay the matter personally before Mr. Gladstone, and I cannot help thinking that it might induce him to take timely pacific action, and so spare much bloodshed and the chance of further complications. What these last may be I will not forecast; but Mr. Gladstone appears to me alone capable in the Cabinet of appeasing the storm diplomacy has raised. It is plain, at least, from this White-book the extreme peril fit this country which underlies the actual situation in the East.—I am, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours, WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

SIR CHARLES WARREN, who expects to enter Bechuanaland at the beginning of the year with 1,000 volunteers, has left Cape Town to inspect the base of operations on the Orange River. Mr. Rhodes is to act as Deputy-Commissioner for Bechuanaland.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Dec. 16, says :—The imperial reply to the Cape Ministers' terms of settlement of the Bechuanaland question appears to be generally favourable thereto, leaving the final adjustment of the boundaries, outside of Mr. Rhodes's claims, to the Cape Parliament, and placing the administration of the protectorate meanwhile in Sir Charles Warren's hands. Two parties exist in Stellaland, now being resolutely hostile to the rule of Mr. Niekerk, while in Goshen a party exists equally hostile to Mr. Gey Van Pittius. The Transvaal Boers have withdrawn entirely inside the convention line, leaving the neutral ground clear, and to be recruiting both in the Transvaal and in the Orange Free State. At Pretoria the authorities seem incredulous as to the intention to carry out a policy of active imperial intervention. News has been received from Zululand that the Usutus intend to force larger concessions of land from the Usutus. These rumours are possibly exaggerated.

The Barolong chief, Montsioa, made a statement on October 22, at Mafeking, before Mr. Edward Rowland, trader at that place, three of the chief's counsellors, and two Englisman who acted as witnesses. A copy of this statement has been sent to the High Commissioner at Cape Town for transmission to her Majesty's Government. The following is the text of the document :—

A few days ago, after the big engagement with the Rooi Grond volunteers, when Bethell and my people were killed, a Dutchman, who told me he came from Potchefstroom, and that his name was Koos Snyman, came to me with two other Dutchmen, and said that he had come to try and arrange peace with the Rooi Grond volunteers, and told him to speak, and I would listen. He said, I have come to advise you to have nothing more to do with the English Government, but to put yourself under the protection of the Transvaal. The English will do nothing for you; the Transvaal will protect you. If you do not do this I will bring men from the Transvaal to assist the Rooi Grond volunteers, and will eat you up. I then spoke and said "How can I give the Transvaal what is not mine? I have given my country to Mackenzie and the Queen, and am now fighting for them." He then left, and about a week after 200 more men arrived on the Rooi Grond. Two or three days after this Joubert came to me. He said, "Do you want peace?" I said, "Yes." He said, "What kind of peace do you want?" I said, "I want the volunteers to leave the country and let me plough my lands in peace." Joubert then said, "You must leave your location and come under the Transvaal. We will give you a place to live on." I said, "No; my country belongs to the Queen, and I will not leave." He then left, saying he would come to-morrow. The next day he came again. He had with him fifteen Transvaal police and a number of carts and wagons. Outside the station were about 500 Rooi Grond volunteers and Transvaalers armed. Then Joubert said he had come again about peace. He presented a letter to me, which he asked me to sign. He said that unless I gave my country over to the Transvaal I should have to fight the Transvaal; that the Transvaal had beaten the English, and how could I expect to beat them; that the English would not help me, and that the Rooi Grond volunteers had shot my people and the English had sat still. I said, "How can I give you what I have already given to the Queen? I am fighting for the Queen; I will not leave my place." He again pressed me to sign saying if I did not give up my country I must fight the Transvaal. I saw my place surrounded. I had no ammunition. Bethell was shot. I feared for my people. I could not protect myself, so I signed the letter, knowing in my heart that the English Government would help me. I want the Government to know this which is true. I have had no means of letting them know this. You are the first Englishman whom I have seen since the peace. I am afraid to send a letter. Joubert made me pull all my fortifications down. If I make the Rooi Grond volunteers angry, they can come in and destroy me and my people. I am helpless. I look to the English to help me. I am still true to the English. I wish you two Englishmen to say all this to the Government. I dare not sign a letter for fear of its getting into the hands of the Rooi Grond volunteers. I am glad to hear Government is sending me protection. If I had ammunition I could protect myself.

GERMANY AND ANGRA PEQUENA.

ON Dec. 12 there was presented to the German Reichstag another White-book on the relations of the empire to the south-west coast of Africa, forming a sequel to the papers on German annexations in Biafra Bay and the Togo territory.

The documents that relate to Angra Pequena are preceded by a correspondence that passed between the German and English Governments in 1880-81 on the subject of the settlements of the Rhenish Missionary Society in Herero, or Damara Land. Combining the preaching of the Christian religion with the lucrative practice of trade, this society, having its head-quarters at Barmen, had for the last 30 or 40 years acted as the "pioneer of civilization" in the region round about Walfisch Bay. In August, 1880, a war broke out between the Hereros and the Namaquas, much to the detriment of the said society, which suffered an estimated loss of from £25,000 to £30,000, and compensation for this loss it claimed (in August, 1881), through the Foreign Office here, from the British Government; while, at the same time, renewing its request for English protection. On a similar request being made, in November, 1880, on behalf of the society, Count Münster had been expressly informed by Lord Granville, that "though the Cape Government would be glad to afford to German subjects (in that part of Africa) all the protection in its power, England could not be held responsible for any events outside of British territory, which only included Walfisch Bay, and a small portion of the adjacent country."

Appended to this correspondence, which is evidently only meant to serve as a prologue to the subsequent one, is an extract from a despatch of the Earl of Kimberley to Sir Hercules Robinson, dated December 30, 1880, in which the latter is expressly reminded that "It is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the Orange River is to be regarded as the north-western frontier of the Cape Colony, and the Government will not give its support to plans for extending British jurisdiction over Great Namaqua and Damara Land." (Here I may parenthetically remark that as all the English despatches, &c., in this White-book are in German, their retranslation into English may not give the *ipsissima verba* of the originals.) Having thus quoted the official English definition of British territory on the south-west coast of Africa the White-book goes on to trace the growth of German supremacy at Angra Pequena, and on the mainland, from Cape Frio to the Orange River, and 20 miles inland.

On November 16, 1882, Herr Luderitz formally announced to the Foreign Office here his intention to found a factory somewhere on the West African coast, between the 26th and 28th degrees of south latitude; and begged to know whether, and under what conditions, the protection of the Empire might be accorded him. Acting on this inquiry, as well as on a similar request from a Bremen firm, Count Hatzfeldt on February 4, 1883, directed Count Herbert Bismarck, German Chargé d'Affaires in London, to mention the matter to Lord Granville, and ask whether England had any, sovereign claims in the region referred to and whether she would yet grant her protection to German subjects. Lord Granville replied, that before giving a definite answer to the above questions, he would require to be more particularly informed as to German intentions, etc. This was in February, 1883, and there is a gap in the correspondence until November 12 following, when Count Hatzfeldt "at the instance of the Chancellor," requested Count Herbert Bismarck to make "oral or official inquiry of the British Government, whether England had any claims to the territory of Angra Pequena, and upon what these claims were based." Thus put into a corner, Lord Granville replied, 10 days afterwards, to Count Münster, that "although the sovereignty of Her Majesty had not been proclaimed along the whole coast, but only at particular points, the British Government was nevertheless of opinion that any claims of sovereignty or jurisdiction on the part of any other Power to the territory between the Portuguese frontier, at latitude 18deg., and the frontier of the Cape Colony, would be an encroachment on its (the British Government's) legitimate rights," etc.

The sudden change, or apparent change, of front on the part of England drew from Count Münster, at the express command of the Chancellor, a long and rather peremptory note, of December 31, to the English Foreign Office, of which note the draft was sent from Berlin, and in which the writer adduced a number of instances to show that, until very recently, it had been "assumed, even in the Cape Colony, that Great Britain laid no sovereign claim to that (Angra Pequena) territory." Count Münster quoted as a case in point the common protest of England and Germany against the sovereign pretensions of Spain over the Caroline and Pelew Islands; and concluded by repeating his previous request for evidence of England's title in support of her pretensions, and for information as to what use her power to protect German subjects in her territory. No answer appears to have been immediately returned to this reasonable request, and the next document of importance we come to—for, in summarizing the contents of this White-book, I confine myself to the main current of events—is the following telegram from Prince Bismarck to the German Consul at Cape Town :—

"According to the statements of Herr Luderitz, the colonial authorities have inquired whether his possessions north of the Orange River are entitled to German protection. You will therefore officially declare that he and his settlements are under the protection of the Empire."

Count Münster was on the same day, April 24, instructed to notify this to Lord Granville, and on May 21 we find Prince Bismarck telegraphing in that sense to the former, and the latter informing the British Foreign Minister had received his communications. That Count Münster allowed nearly a whole month to elapse without having already reported on this may have something to do with the causes supposed to underlie that estrangement between master and man which was obstinately rumoured some time ago and which, it may be remembered, threatened to end in the recall of the latter. It is plain, at least, from this White-book that the Chancellor was anything but pleased with the degree of energy displayed by the London Embassy in the prosecution of his African suit.

To the Chancellor's telegram of despatches of inquiry above referred to, Count Münster replied on the same day, May 21, that Lord Granville had said he would take counsel of the Colonial Office and that matters were being delayed through the occurrence of a Ministerial crisis at the Cape. Three days afterwards Count Münster is directed by another telegram to point out that "that we have only to do with the English Government, and not with the Cape Colony," and remained that his note of inquiry of December 31, was still unanswered. Hereupon come two despatches from Count Münster, reporting Parliamentary remarks of Lord Derby, &c., on the question in dispute, and conveying that the "apologies" and regrets of Lord Granville that the Ministerial crisis at the Cape should have made him seem guilty of discourtesy in answering in plain question in a straightforward manner.

A sudden turn is now given to matters by the intelligence, telegraphed from the Cape, that the Premier there had declared to Lord Derby the readiness of this Government to annex all the coast about Walfisch Bay, including Angra Pequena. While communicating this to Count Münster, Count Hatzfeldt, "at the bidding of the Chancellor," directs the Ambassador to tell Lord Granville privately meanwhile, that "We cannot recognize such an annexation, and dispute the right to make it." This was on June 4 last, and on the 7th Count Münster telegraphed to say that the "settlement of the difference which had arisen would be the earnest endeavour" of Lord Granville (using the latter's words.)

Three days after this the Chancellor himself wrote (June 10) a long despatch to Count Münster, in which he declared that in asking whether England was in a position to extend protection to German subjects in the territory in question, he well knew that a negative answer only could be returned. This was precisely what he desired to have, in documentary form, as well as proof positive that England had no demonstrable title to the coast she pretended to claim. But the evasive and circumlocutory way in which his inquiries had been met by Lord Granville, had created in him the feeling "that we have not been treated by England on a footing of equality," and that "English statesmen apparently wish to apply the Monroe doctrine against the neighbourhood of other nations in Africa."

Four days after this, on the 14th of June, Count Herbert Bismarck had a conversation with Lord Granville about Angra Pequena, when the latter sought to vindicate Lord Derby from the "suspicion of hostility to Germany, and of a desire to render illusory, by accomplished facts, the further action of Germany at Angra Pequena." "Will you proclaim your sovereignty?" asked Lord Granville; to which Count Herbert replied, "We shall probably act as England did in Borneo." Three days later Count Münster reported to Berlin that "Lord Derby would to-day (June 17) telegraph to the Cape Government to stop all further action on its part with respect to Angra Pequena;" and on June 22 Lord Granville informed Count Herbert that the Cabinet had "yesterday resolved to recognize the German protectorate" over that region. To this resolution Lord Ampthill gave formal expression about a month later (July 19), when his lordship, while reiterating the claim of the supremacy of England over Walfisch Bay and certain islands near Angra Pequena, declared the "readiness of Her Majesty's Government to recognize the right of the German Government to protect its subjects at the aforesaid place, so soon as the two Governments can come to an agreement, giving security that a penal colony shall not be established at any point of the coast in question, and that the acquired rights of British subjects shall be respected," &c. His lordship concluded by proposing the appointment of an Anglo-German Commission to examine and decide disputed questions on the ground.

A portion of this Note was too much for the Chancellor, who wrote himself, from Varzin, on July 24, to Count Münster that Lord Ampthill's communication contained conditions so extraordinary that "I cannot undertake to lay them before the Emperor"—conditions, to wit, about penal colonies, which were entirely incompatible with Germany's newly-acquired position in Africa as an independent Power. It was not, and it never had been, the intention of the Imperial Government to found penal colonies; but at the same time Germany could not submit to conditions which had never been imposed or sought to be imposed on England herself. "Oh!" said Lord Granville, to the serious representations of Count Münster, based on the Chancellor's remonstrance, "the word 'security,' used by Lord Ampthill in his despatch, was not intended to have any other meaning than to express the wish of the British Government that penal settlements should not be founded on the south-west coast of Africa. The English Cabinet had never thought of opposing the colonial aims of Germany; the English were always fondest of German colonists," &c. And thus Lord Granville had been driven from his second position.

Meanwhile, the Cape Government had shown signs of taking the same steps with regard to the coast from the Orange river northwards which Germany had already taken; and at last Count Hatzfeldt, on August 22nd, sent Count Münster the draft of a very peremptory and plain-spoken Note to be communicated to the English Foreign Office. In making its inquiry of the 31st of December, so ran a portion of this Note, the German Government certainly did not expect that the definite answer to it would be delayed more than six months, and that the interval would be used in devising competitive schemes of English annexation. Attached to this note was an *aide memoire*, which gives such a succinct narrative of the development of events up to this point that I cannot do better than subjoin it here :—

"In treating the Angra Piquena affair, the Imperial Government has gone upon the understanding that no other Power can lay claim to the territories north of the Orange River to the Portuguese frontier, with the sole exception of Walfisch Bay and a little circumjacent territory.

"With regard to England, this assumption was based on several official documents which were laid before the English Parliament and published in Cape Town. The first of these documents contained the instructions of Lord Kimberley, then British Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor of Cape Colony and Chief Commissioner in South Africa, dated December 30, 1880, in which it was stated that the Orange river, with the exception of Walfisch Bay, which was declared British territory at the wish of the Cape Colony, was to be regarded as the north-western frontier of the Cape Colony, and that the British Government would not execute any scheme for the extension of British jurisdiction over Great Namaqua and Herero. *A propos* of petitions for protection made by the German Rhenish Missionary Societies established in the latter territories for 40 years past, the British Government had declared to the German Government, by a note of Lord Granville, dated November 29, 1880, that the Cape Government would willingly afford German subjects what protection it could. The Colonial Minister, however, begged that it should be expressly stated to the German Government that the English Government could not be responsible for what happened outside of British territory, which included only Walfisch Bay and a very small part of the immediately circumjacent land.

"After these declarations of the British Government, it would not have been necessary again to address a question to it on the occasion of the petition for protection from Herr Lüderitz for the settlement founded by him on notoriously independent territory. That the German Government nevertheless did so was due to the fact that it had, on the former occasion, applied to the British Government for a favour. But it now wished to have an official statement regarding the existing rights of the English Government to the territories in question. Confiding in the friendship of England, it hoped at the same time to be able to count on the good will of the British Government for the German settlement to be founded in the neighbourhood of a British colony.

"Lord Granville's note to the German Ambassador of November 21, 1883, did not accord with this latter hope. It, however, in the main confirmed the assumption that England had meanwhile acquired no new rights on the coast in question. At the same time it raised a claim to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of every other Power, solely on the ground of neighbourhood. The German Government could not admit this principle, and therefore, by the Note of the Imperial Ambassador, dated December 31, the matter-of-fact question was asked, What arrangements had England made there to render the protection which the Empire owed its subjects dispensable? During the four months for which this Note remained unanswered the Imperial Government received news from Cape Town that the Cape Government seemed to doubt whether the land acquisitions and business of Herr Lüderitz north of the Orange River had any claim to the protection of the German Empire. The Imperial Consul in Cape Town was therefore ordered by telegraph, on April 24, to remove this doubt by an official declaration; and the Imperial Ambassador in London was at the same time required to give notice of this to the British Government.

"In the conversations ensuing on the latter communication, the British Foreign Secretary attributed the fact of his not answering the Note of December 31, 1883, to a misunderstanding on the Government, and to a correspondence which had consequently taken place between the British Colonial Office and the Cape Government. The Blue-books of the Cape Government, however, contain a number of telegrams, which show that the inclination of that Government for the extension of its territory had been gradually awakened, for the first time, by Lord Derby's telegrams, and had risen higher and higher till quite recently. The Imperial Government obtained its first notice of these proceedings by a telegram from the German Consul in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

BUSINESS generally has been rather quiet in tone to-day. First thing this morning the sensational telegram in the newspapers regarding the Channel Fleet was seized upon by speculators in Government Paper as a reason for effecting bear sales, and a decline of ½ per cent. was for a time established, but the contradiction induced an immediate recovery to the former level. Our Produce markets have mostly been dull.

From London yesterday's financial telegram merely reports a recovery of ¼ in Consols to 99⅜, the other items usually quoted being without change.

In Mincing-lane, Linseed is reported steady, and partially 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat continues firm, and London arrival quotations are reported 9d. to 1s. 3d. per quarter up.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet in tone generally, but firm for Surats, Good and Fine Dhollera being quoted 1-16d. higher, whilst Americans to arrive are 3-64d. lower. The day's sales, however, were 10,000 bales—a fair business. In New York prices were unaltered, both for spot Cotton and futures. The receipts at the ports are comparatively free, the comparison being as follows :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Two days' receipts	27,000	20,000	40,000
Three days'	53,000	34,000	75,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,729,000	3,571,000	3,733,000

With but quiet private advices from home, buyers here have shown very little disposition to operate in Cotton to-day, and an idea prevails amongst some people that we are likely now to see a pause in the upward movement. This idea has induced a few speculative sales at a reduction of about Rs. 2 per candy from the highest point, Broach for March having been done at Rs. 228, and Bhownuggur for April at Rs. 203. The regular sellers, however, are by no means anxious to do business, and we call the following ruling rates :—

Good Broach, March	Rs.	228	to Rs. 229
„ Oomra, „	„	201	„ 202
„ Dholleru, April	„	202	„ 204
„ Bengals, February	„	162	„ 163

WHEAT meets an active inquiry for Liverpool and London, and soft qualities are accordingly dearer at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-4 for No. 1 White Pessy per candy and Rs. 3-8-6 per cwt. for No. 1 Club Delhi. The Continental markets, however, make no move of any kind, and hard qualities are accordingly unaltered.

LINSEED is dull, depressed in rupee value by the rise in Freights and Exchange. For Old Ready the quotation has now receded to Rs. 5-14 per cwt. sellers.

FREIGHTS are very steady, with still an upward tendency for early shipment, but forward does not advance in the same proportion. Current rates to-day for ready steamers are :—

	Wheat. £ s. d.	Measurement. £ s. d.
Liverpool	1 7 6 to 1 8 0	
London	1 7 6 to 1 8 9	
Continental Ports	1 6 3 to 1 7 6	
Marseilles	1 6 3 to 1 6 3	
Genoa at 2s. ex.	1 1 3 to 1 2 6	
Adriatic do.	1 1 3 to 1 2 6	

IMPORTS generally are quiet. Piece-Goods meet rather a sluggish demand, but metals are perhaps more inquired for.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling opened firm at the top rates of yesterday, which so far as Bank Bills go have been maintained throughout, but later in the day Private Paper would have found buyers at a slight concession, and to that extent the market closes with an easier feeling. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 5-32d.	„
„ 3 months' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Francs „ „	206½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened to a rapid drop in values, the speculators accepting the telegram regarding the Channal Fleet as good enough to warrant considerable bear sales. Fours to some amount for a month's delivery changed hands at as low as Rs. 97½, but after the contradiction became known the rate recovered to Rs. 98 to ⅛, at which the closing tone is steady. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 100¾.

SHARES are steady. Bank of Bombay are up to Rs. 7,622 and Spinning Mills are firm, Alliance, Dhurrumsey, and Empress having improved Rs. 5, and Framjee Petit Rs. 10, per share. Presses are steadier. Fort have advanced Rs. 15, Mofussil and New Indian Rs. 2½ each.

The following extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of 19th December regarding the American Crop may prove of interest to the Cotton trade :—

As the details of *Bradstreet's* estimate of the Cotton crop are now at hand, we can compare them with the estimates published by the Agricultural Bureau, the National Cotton Exchange, Messrs. Neill Brothers, and Messrs. Simpson Brothers. The figures are in 1,000's of bales :—

	Bureau.	Ex-change.	Brad-street.	Neill	Simpson.
	Nov. 12.	Nov. 10.	Dec. 6.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 13
N. Carolina	408	397	374	440	450
S. Carolina	573	573	592	550	541
Georgia	877	863	863	780	800
Florida	62	73	58	70	67
Alabama	783	824	714	715	728
Mississippi	690	727	774	780	
Louisiana	385	430	375	400	1158
Texas	1001	906	905	900	900
Arkansas	654	610	536	600	620
Tennessee	287	278	309	385	400
Virginia, &c.	38	38	48		
Total	5888	5726	5418	5600	5674

If we take the smallest and largest of the estimates given in the above statement, we have the following comparison of minimum and maximum crops :—

	Smallest.	Largest.
North Carolina	374,000	460,000
South Carolina	512,000	573,000
Georgia	780,000	877,000
Florida	58,000	73,000
Alabama	714,000	824,000
Mississippi	764,000	920,000
Louisiana	375,000	430,000
Texas	900,000	1,001,000
Arkansas	510,000	620,000
Tennessee, &c.	316,000	400,000
Total	5,323,003	6,168,000

Both bulls and bears can extract comfort from the above.

In this connection it is interesting to compare *Bradstreet's* estimate for last season with the actual results :—

	Estimates in Dec. 1883.	Actual results. Aug. 31, 1884.	Difference
North Carolina ..	389,000	390,000	1,000 more
South Carolina ..	448,000	475,000	27,000 more
Georgia	775,000	750,000	15,000 less
Florida	50,000	50,000	—
Alabama	669,000	675,000	6,000 more
Mississippi	980,000	850,000	10,000 less
Louisiana	419,000	430,000	11,000 more
Texas	1,134,000	1,125,000	9,000 less
Arkansas	555,000	570,000	15,000 more
Tennessee	340,000	333,000	7,000 less
Virgina, &c.	50,000	55,000	5,000 more
Total	5,692,000	5,713,000	21,000 more

This statement is so remarkable that one is almost inclined to believe that the figures given under the head of "Actual results" are based upon the previous estimates. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the actual crops of each State, and as *Bradstreet's* estimate of the total crop turned out correct, there would be a strong temptation to accept the figures for each separate State as being equally correct. The number of coincidences is too remarkable to be altogether undersigned. In 1882 *Bradstreet's* estimate was 6,488,000 and the result 6,992,000 ; in 1881 the estimate was 5,015,000 and the result 5,435,000.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	280
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250	12½	do.	96

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Grant, Captain, 25th Bombay N L I, on duty, from Jacobabad.

JANUARY 6.

King Harman, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Slaughter, Surg-Major, on duty, from Deolalee.
Bibby, Lieut-Col, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Doig, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 6.

Hazelgrove, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Quetta.
Walter, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nowshera.
Findlay, Surg., to Calcutta.
Slaughter, Surg-Major, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 7.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p. m. When the date of the annual Ball will be fixed. All members are requested to attend.

D. Company will commence class firing this day, Wednesday, the 7th instant, members of A. C. E. and F. Companies who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so with D. Company.

Members going to class fire who are at the Bori-bunder Station at 5-20 a.m. and at Byculla at 5-30 a.m., will have their fares paid to Coorla and back.

Members going to Coorla for practice who are at the above stations at the time stated will be supplied with passes enabling them to travel 2nd class by paying 3rd class fares.

The Rules and Prospectus of the Annual Rifle meeting will be ready on Friday next and can then be obtained at Head Quarters.

The following promotions are sanctioned in A. Company from this date, viz :—Serjt N. Devlin to be Cr. Serjeant, Corpl. E. A. Corke to be Serjeant, Lt. Corpl. C. Vernon to be Serjeant, Vol. D. Wilson to be Serjeant, Vol. P. Devlin to be Corporal, Vol. C. Smith to be Corporal, Vol. T. G. B. Maclurcan to be Corporal Vol. L. B. Ker, to be Lce. Corporal, Vol. W. Thorley to be Lce. Corporal, Vol. P. Clements to be Lce. Corporal.

The rules and Prospectus of the annual Bo. Vol. Rifle Association meeting can be had at Head-Quarters from Friday next.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 *till* 5.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY,
BOMBAY.
(2 DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1847.

THIS SOCIETY, established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a Library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading-room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members. Rs. 150 ; ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McIVER—January 2, at Waverley, Kurrachee, the wife of Daniel McIver, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LLOYD—December 22, at Bhitong, Assam, the wife of Captain R. O. Lloyd, Royal Engineers, of a son.
ROLLO—December 31, at Ajmere, the wife of Mr. A. D. Rollo, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1885.

THE telegram from Cairo to-day somewhat relieves the gloomy forebodings to which the *Times* and one of its military correspondents have indulged in regard to the outlook on the Nile. Sir Herbert Stewart has very successfully accomplished the first part of his mission. It will be remembered that he was entrusted with the command of the Camel Corps, who will make their way to Shendy in a straight line across the desert, thus avoiding the sharp bend in the Nile between Korti and the latter place. It was part of Lord Wolseley's plan that General Stewart should move upon Gakdul with the "camelries," establishing the guards there, and constituting it a depôt for stores. His return to Korti—presumably with the Mounted Infantry and unloaded camels—is in accordance with the programme, though we question if this programme contemplated quite as successful or as rapid a movement. The garrison at Gakdul, if it is somewhat "in the air," is apparently out of reach of danger. General Stewart says that the position it has taken up is impregnable, and it is known to be the best watered spot on the route between Ambukol and Shendy, from which it is about equidistant. There is no occasion for anxiety, therefore, regarding the prospects of that branch of the expedition which is to follow the desert route to Shendy. But although "R. B. B.," whom everyone will conclude to be "one of the Brackenburys," makes light of the *Times* correspondent's fears about the five thousand who will have to make their way to Berber and Shendy by river, it must be recognized that no such token of success has been seen amongst them as their comrades of the camelries have exhibited. The expectation that at least fifty days will be required to reach Berber does not seem unreasonably despondent, if regard be had to the rate at which the movement to Dongola has been made. And the difficulties above Dongola—or at any rate beyond Merasweh—are not smaller than those which have already been encountered.

ANOTHER strange illustration of the manner in which the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta informs the public at home of what goes on in India is supplied in his account of the reception of Lord Dufferin at Calcutta. No speeches were made, he says, and the only other event that passed was the presentation of an address of welcome by the Calcutta Corporation, "which, with Lord Dufferin's reply, calls for no special notice." Perhaps not, at any rate from a writer who had satisfied himself beforehand that Lord Dufferin's task will be "to deal with and control the exaggerated ideas and impossible aspirations which Lord Ripon's policy has awakened." To such an one the Viceroy's reply must have seemed to call rather for special silence than for special notice. For it was in this first speech which the new Viceroy delivered at the seat of Supreme Government that he used words extremely discouraging to the people who had made up their minds—rather prematurely, as it was at once seen—that Lord Dufferin had come to "set right" all that his predecessor had "set wrong." Taking up a reference which the Corporation in their address had made to Lord Ripon's local self-government policy, the Viceroy used these words, significant in any connection, but especially significant in the connection in which they were employed :—"If there be one principle more than another which we inherit in our Indian administration, it is that of continuity. Nothing has struck me more than the loyal and persistent manner in which successive Viceroys—no matter what part they may have played in the strife of party politics at home—have used their utmost endeavours to bring to a successful issue whatever projects their predecessors may have conceived for the benefit of the people. It is by adherence to this principle that we have built up in this country the majestic fabric of our Government ; and it is needless for me to assure you that I shall not fail to follow the line of conduct consecrated by the example of Cornwallis, Bentinck, Canning, Mayo, and those who have followed them." As if this were not explicit enough, Lord Dufferin took care to add, so that there might be no misapprehension possible in any quarter as to the true character of his policy :—"The Marquis of Ripon and his predecessors have prepared the soil, delved, and planted. It is my more humble duty to watch, water, prune, and train." Now, it would be impossible for a Viceroy upon taking upon himself the duties of his office to make a more noteworthy declaration than this. It struck the key-note of continuity in clear and unmistakeable tones. It destroyed at one stroke all the vague and unreasonable expectations which unreasoning people had formed that a period of reaction was about to set in. We do not depreciate the interesting and gracefully worded utterances which Lord Dufferin had made in Bombay when we say that from the point of view of policy the passage that we have quoted was of more importance than the whole of them put together. It answered the one question which a curious public had anxiously asked from the first hour that Lord Dufferin's appointment was made known in India. If the answer was not in the sense in which the *Times* correspondent, and the clique in Calcutta whom he represents, had expected, that was surely no reason why he should say that it called for no notice, which was practically the same thing as saying that the answer had not been given at all. The result is that the public at home are kept in ignorance of the most declaratory statement which the new Viceroy has yet delivered—of a statement in which he sets forth, with a clearness which ought to be proof against misconstruction and misunderstanding, what one at least of the guiding principles of his policy will be.

The *Times* itself is unfortunately the first victim—we are not quite sure if it is an unwilling victim—to this failure to see and transmit the identical purport of what takes place in India. Improving somewhat upon the information that the only speech that was made called for no special notice, it made, in a leading article, the even less qualified assertion that "no speeches were made," adding thereto the quite unwarranted observation that the address of welcome by the Calcutta Corporation—of the terms of which, of course, it knew nothing—"can hardly have added much to the impressiveness of the occasion." And this is the way in which, in regard both to fact and spirit, the earlier chapters of the history of Lord Dufferin's administration are being written in the one home paper which professes to instruct English public opinion in Indian affairs. The incident abundantly illustrates what we wrote on the subject two days ago. We pointed out that the process to which Lord Ripon was subjected in the same quarter was of general rather than of particular importance, inasmuch as there was no guarantee that his successor would escape like treatment. Here we have a case which points the very moral we were insisting upon. Lord Dufferin had not been a week in the country before he, too, was subjected to misapprehension at the same hands. But his grievance against the *Times* is already greater than that of Lord Ripon. It is bad enough for a statesman to have his words and deeds damagingly misconstrued ; it is worse to be silenced before the English-speaking public who live outside the range of the Anglo-Indian journals. For it is to nothing less than this that Lord Dufferin is subjected when those who undertake to apprise the public at home of his utterances deliberately erase a speech of capital importance from the record, by saying that it calls for no special notice, or, as the *Times* itself has done, by coolly declaring that it was never delivered. Whatever protests against misconstruction, and its inevitable result, have been raised in the retiring Viceroy's behalf must be raised again, and with added emphasis, in Lord Dufferin's behalf if this sort of thing is to continue. Readers of the *Apologia* know what is meant by "poisoning the wells ;" they will find a new illustration of it here, only in this case it is not an individual who suffers, but the cause of good government, of authority, and ultimately of social peace. We can imagine no point of view from which misrepresentation of this kind is not gravely reprehensible. Whether we regard the offender in the light of a mere chronicler of plain and notorious facts, or as an interpreter to the public at home of the policy that is pursued in India, no shortcoming on his part could be more mischievous, and it cannot be too early or too loudly protested against.

It is a misfortune to Lord Dufferin that his first appearance at the seat of Government in India has been chronicled for the English public in a Napoleonic bulletin, of whose inaccuracy, unfortunately, few people at home can be fully aware. So long, perhaps, as only one of the great London newspapers has the enterprise to put itself in direct telegraphic communication with India, so long must we be prepared for these frequent essays in unchecked history. The scandal is not the less serious nevertheless for being so easy of explanation. Here we see, week by week, the opinions of the straitest, least informed, and least representative of the Calcutta community solemnly set forth with all the implication of authoritativeness, and the English public made to mistake for the opinion of India what is not even the opinion of Calcutta. We have heard until we are tired of it that Paris is not France, and that London is not England. But when shall we have heard enough of the truth that if Calcutta is not India, still less is the little clique of Calcutta quidnuncs to whom chance has every Monday morning opened the first column of the telegraphic page of the *Times*? We in India might become reconciled to the spectacle if there were no certainty that harm is done by the continuance of this system of chartered misconstruction. We shall not become any the more reconciled to it now that we see that misrepresentation of the policy of the servants of the Crown is to be supplemented by the suppression of their speeches whenever they say anything declaratory of a policy unacceptable to the propagators and maintainers of sectional antipathies. This is a new departure, but the original starting point is the same, and so is the end that is aimed at. An insignificant minority whose faces are set against all that tends to peace and a good understanding amongst the subjects of the Empire, are disappointed because the new Viceroy is content to stand upon the lines which his predecessors marked out. He has sounded the note of "continuity," when they all counted upon his sounding the note of reaction, utterly heedless of the certain consequences. And just because in so doing he discountenanced their own peculiar views of his predecessor's general policy, an effort has been made to close his mouth so far as those are concerned who at home have been waiting for some indication of the principles upon which he intends to proceed. This is an injustice which affects the public at home no less than the eminent statesman who is most directly concerned in it. So long as it lasts it would be unreasonable to look for the formation in England of a sound and fairly well-informed public opinion on Indian questions. People will still think that the various classes are at each others' throats, that distrust and hatred prevail on all hands, and that while the times are thus out of joint Lord Dufferin, in tongue-tied anxiety, is labouring at the impossible task of setting them right. We hear more than enough about "Indian dangers." Is any danger that threatens us greater than that which is sure to arise if absolutely wrong impressions regarding this country are persistently and systematically conveyed to the public at home, who have it in their power largely to influence Indian policy?

WHILE it is quite true, as a correspondent reminds us, that it was already known that certain interesting autograph despatches of the Duke of Wellington were in the archives of the Bombay Secretariat, it is gratifying that the examination now in progress under the instructions of H. E. the Governor, will result in the facsimile publication of those valuable historical documents. We are glad to hear that the labours of Professor Forrest have been rewarded by the discovery, in certain forgotten bundles, of records, brought to Bombay from the Poona Residency after the fall of the Peishwa, which contain original documents of the highest interest. Amongst others there is the draft in French of a project of treaty between Tippoo Sultan and the French Republic, stipulating that a force of from ten to fifteen thousand men, supported by an adequate naval force, should be sent to the coast of Mysore, where they should be met by Tippoo and his army, with a view to combined operations against the English. Along with this document is an original letter written in December, 1799, by Tippoo—the draft of the treaty having been drawn up in July. The second document is a long and skilful letter thanking Lord Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, for having written to him with the pen of friendship, informing him that the French fleet had been destroyed off the coast of Egypt. This news, Tippoo declared, filled him with a pleasure not to be expressed in writing, for everyone knew that the French were the most crooked, perverse, and wicked of men, and hostile to mankind ; while on the other hand the English were the most just, most faithful to treaties, and above all others were well wishers of mankind. His Highness went on to observe that he had noticed with surprise that Lord Mornington spoke of the endeavours of the wicked French to induce him to enter into their unprincipled plots against the English in India, and that his lordship had asked that a Captain Doveton should be given an interview, so that he might explain his lordship's views as to the necessity of a new treaty which would prevent misunderstandings for the future. Somewhat adroitly Tippoo protested his unswerving devotion to the British alliance and his horror of the French, and expressed his concurrence in what Lord Mornington wrote in a previous letter, with a friendly pen, that the existing treaty was a sufficient bond of friendship, and secured the safety of the contracting powers. Tippoo thus avoided giving any reply to the demand for the portentous interview with Captain Doveton—an avoidance which was full of fate, for it led to war, to the storming of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo. The correspondence between Tippoo and Lord Mornington is of considerable extent, and is of the deepest historical interest.

WE understand that the Principals and other heads of the various Mission High Schools situated in Bombay have been holding a conference on a variety of educational matters, at which Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, has been present by special invitation. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided, and Mr. Kirkham took an active part in the deliberations. We suppose this movement may be regarded as the initiation of the policy of facilitating interchange of views between persons and bodies intereated in educational questions and the officers of the Government Department which has been so strongly recommended by the recent Education Commission, and approved both by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. The present meeting is, we understand, likely to lead to a conference on a larger scale of the heads of all High Schools in Bombay, Government aided and private, without distinction, with a view to concerted action in matters in which they have a common interest.

THERE was considerable uneasiness in the Bombay bazaars yesterday, caused by the alarming statement regarding the Channel Fleet. Business suffered temporarily ; but the alarm was happily without foundation.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 19.

THE appointment of Lord Reay as the new Governor of Bombay has been, on the whole, well received by the English public. The *Times* laments that a man of Indian experience has not been promoted to the post, but Indian experience is at a discount in these days, and I think myself it may be possible to have too much of it. The fact that a man has spent the greater part of his life, say from 19 to 45, in Indian official work, and has become thoroughly imbued with the bureaucratic spirit of your Civil Service, does not by any means prove that he is qualified to fill the great office of Governor of a Presidency. A Governor of Bombay ought to be capable of rising superior to the prejudices of the administrative caste. Besides, there is at the present moment a remarkable scarceness of distinguished Anglo-Indians of such a standing as would justify them in expecting to get such an appointment as a Governorship. The Freres and Temples belong to a generation that has done its work, and they have left no successors. I do not suppose, however, that considerations of this sort troubled the minds of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State in selecting your new Governor. What they thought was, no doubt, "Here is a very valuable piece of patronage. What good friend can we give it to?" Naturally, in these circumstances, their choice fell upon Lord Reay, who has made himself conspicuous for his devotion to Mr. Gladstone even among that band of Scottish nobles—the Roseberys, the Aberdeens, the Fifes, the Dalhousies, and the Huntleys—who formed themselves into a bodyguard for the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Scotland, and proclaimed their readiness to smash the House of Lords in their zeal for his service. These faithful disciples must be rewarded, and Lord Reay had a right to the first place on the list. But, whatever the motive for the appointment, I see no reason to doubt that Lord Reay will make a good Governor for Bombay. As you are probably aware, he is a Scotchman only by descent. Through the failure of heirs in the elder branch of the Mackays, the Reay peerage fell to a Dutch family of the same name settled in Holland for the last two hundred years, and descended from a General Mackay who took over a regiment of his clansmen to fight for the House of Orange against the power of Louis XIV. The present Peer was only naturalized in England a few years ago ; but you would hardly detect that he was not an Englishman except by a slight and not unpleasant foreign accent. His personal appearance and manner tell strongly in his favour, and he not only speaks well on current politics, but has acquired a considerable reputation as a scholar and social reformer. He may, in fact, be classed with that professorial school of public men who are exponents of the doctrine that high culture need not be dissociated from active political life, and whose influence in the country has increased remarkably with the spread of education among the people. Lord Reay, in short, to sum up the catalogue of his perfections, will be a man after Professor Wordsworth's own heart, and I know you will agree with me in thinking it would be impossible to give any man a stronger letter of recommendation than this. As a Governor of Bombay in these days has little or no political power, but is expected to be merely a superior kind of schoolmaster, Lord Reay seems to be just the man for the place. His social influence will be strengthened by the co-operation of his wife, Lady Reay, who is an accomplished and attractive woman, so that your new Court at Parel ought to be a very brilliant one.

A good deal of amusement has been caused this week by the futile efforts of Mr. Courtney and his friends to get up an agitation in favour of the direct representation of minorities in Parliament. Mr. Courtney did wisely in choosing Manchester as the place of his *début* as an agitator, for the people of Manchester are greatly disgusted with the proposal to split the city up into several distinct constituencies, and the ablest of the Manchester papers, the *Guardian*, has warmly espoused the cause of proportional representation. The martyr of minorities, as Mr. Courtney may be styled, was backed up by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. A. Grey, and Mr. Houldsworth, the Conservative member for Manchester ; but his addresses fell quite flat, and an experiment he and his friends tried with Mr. Hare's plan of voting created such confusion and delay in the counting of the votes, only 200 in all, that, if the votes of all the electors in the United Kingdom had to be subjected to the same process, one may doubt if the names of the chosen candidates could be announced before the time had come round for the election of another Parliament. The scheme to which Mr. Courtney has pinned his faith may be an interesting arithmetical puzzle, suitable for the holiday season on which we are now entering, but it is surprising that sensible politicians should waste their time over it. My own conviction is that the Redistribution Bill will pass with very little alteration indeed, for the agreement between the Liberal and Conservative leaders has so tied the hands of managers of political organisations that anything like concerted action in favour of alterations in a particular direction is impossible. Candidates for places to be partially or wholly disfranchised are already on the look out for fresh engagements. Some cases are peculiarly hard. A friend of mine, not unknown in India, had arranged to come forward as the Conservative candidate for a northern borough. For a whole year he has spent much time and money in working this constituency ; and he became finally so enamoured of it, and so confident of success, that he actually gave up his house in town and localized himself for the winter by taking a house within the limits of his borough on the bleak coast of the German Ocean. Just when he had completed preparations showing a devotion to duty quite unparalleled since the time when Mr. Vincent Crummles blacked himself all over in order to play the part of Othello with befitting realism, the borough in question was suddenly doomed by the Redistribution Bill to extinction, and my friend cast adrift to find some other constituency. I do not think it will be difficult for him to get a chance elsewhere ; but meanwhile what a waste he has made of his resources!

The British public has fallen into a state of nervous agitation about the prospects and the defences of the Empire which is pitiable to behold, and which can only be excused by the apparent helplessness of the Government in face of foreign aggression. Even the vote of £5,000,000 for new ships and guns has not reassured the croakers who wake up every morning expecting to hear that the French fleets have swept our commerce from the seas. That eminent Radical, Sir Edward Reed, says he is not satisfied with Lord Northbrook's programme ; but then nothing will satisfy Sir Edward till he himself has been made First Lord of the Admiralty and given *carte blanche* to raise the income-tax by two shillings in the pound in order to provide England with what he would consider an efficient navy. Then, in addition to the old bugbear of Russian aggression in Central Asia, we are now frighted from our propriety day after day with alarms of German aggression in Africa and French designs on Siam or Burmah. I am far from saying that these rumours are all without foundation. The restless craving of Germany for an increase of her territory and power in South and Western Africa is remarkable. It would not be at all surprising if, encouraged by the success of his bold experiment at Angra Pequena, Prince Bismarck has really conceived the design attributed to him of seizing a port in Zululand or buying Delagoa Bay from Portugal. This would be an act of distinct unfriendliness to England ; but then Prince Bismarck has not hesitated to show his ill-will to the English Ministry, first, by his cordial reception of the Transvaal delegates at the beginning of this year, and, next, by his publication of the official correspondence relating to the acquisition of Angra Pequena, which represents Lord Granville as meekly submitting to such insulting treatment at the hands of the German Chancellor as M. Jules Favre had hardly to complain of when he was negotiating the surrender of Paris. It is not that Prince Bismarck dislikes England. He has said over and over again, with perfect candour and truth, that he wishes this country to be great and strong, and that he would like to see Egypt annexed to the British Empire. But he has evidently come to the conclusion that under the imbecile rule of Mr. Gladstone that Empire is falling to pieces, and, in the interest of Germany, he thinks it right to secure his share of the spoil. This frame of mind explains his demand to be directly represented on the Egyptian Caisse. There may be no formal understanding for united action on the part of Germany, Russia, and France against England, but it is certain that our pretensions to colonial supremacy in Asia, Africa, and Australasia are now simultaneously menaced by all those Powers. German action in Africa finds its counter-part in the reported intrigues of the French in Siam and Burmah, while Russia all the time steadily pursues her old designs. In Egypt, again, the three Powers seem to have come to an agreement that as England declines to pay the bondholders the full interest on their bonds, Europe must intervene to take the management of Egyptian finance out of our hands. At the Berlin Conference, again, the British Lion is slowly learning the lesson how to dance to the piping of the German Chancellor. Following the example of Germany, our Government has now recognized the Inernational Association founded by Mr. Stanley; but it is not at all clear that this recognition will permanently secure our trade, for France and Portugal are suspected of having made a private agreement regarding their rights of sovereignty over the "maritime zone" at the mouth of the Congo, and France not only claims territory further up the river which intersects that of the International Association, and enables her to throttle it at any convenient opportunity, but she has also obtained the reversionary right to the whole of the Association's territory. If Prince Bismarck has, as would seem probable from his previous communications with M. Ferry, encouraged France to take this line, the prospect is a very gloomy one indeed for England. Lord E. Fitzmaurice asks Englishmen to suspend their judgment till the Conference is over, saying nothing is settled yet. But there is a rooted distrust in the country of the courage of our Government. A determined English Minister might put things right in a week's time. He would simply define English rights by saying in the plainest language to Germany, "We will not brook any interference in either the Transvaal, Zululand, or Portuguese territory on the East Coast of Africa ;" to Russia, "Afghanistan is under our protection, and you must not meddle with it ;" and to France, "You must keep your hands off Siam and Burmah ;" and all these Powers, as soon as they saw England was in earnest, would at once give way to her. But who can respect or fear England while we have a Foreign Minister who, after telling Prince Bismarck that this country would resent German intervention to the north of the Orange River as "an encroachment on her legitimate rights of sovereignty," quietly submits to the annexation by the Germans of the territory to which she had thus laid claim? The existence of such a Government as we have now offers a temptation which the Continental Powers must regard as irresistible to assist in promoting the disintegration of the British Empire. It will be a comfort when Lord Wolseley has relieved Khartoum, and thus removed one great source of anxiety and strengthened the hands of our representatives in Egypt. The "basin of the Congo" may be valuable hereafter, but at present let us at least keep a firm grip of the infinitely more valuable basin of the Nile, which opens a way for our trade into the heart of Africa.

There can be no doubt that State socialism is making rapid progress in England. Till within the lifetime of this generation it was thought that the Poor Law made every provision the State could reasonably be asked to sanction for people too feeble or unfortunate to be able to earn their own living. We have since seen the Poor Law supplemented by the Educational Grants, and now the conviction has been forced upon the public mind that it is absurd to make children come to school without giving them enough to eat. Starving children, it is urged, cannot be expected to learn lessons. Hence the extensive organisation of penny dinners for school children, which are only another form of charity. Indeed, Mr. Mundella has boldly said that, in spite of the teachings of political economy, he would feed starving school children even when they cannot afford to pay their pennies. But clothing is almost as necessary as food, and penny dinners will soon be followed by the institution of children's clothing clubs. Ultimately, these charitable organisations will be merged in a general system of State aid to the poor ; and I believe the day is not far distant when we shall have national schools free to all classes, with the addition of food and clothing for children whose parents cannot afford to keep them. Such, certainly, is the goal towards which we are tending.

A very interesting illustration has been given this week of the advantages of vivisection. An English surgeon has successfully removed a tumour from the brain of a patient, after having ascertained, by experiments on living animals, that such an operation was practicable, and would not necessarily have a fatal result. The *Times* has drawn down on itself the furious anathemas of the anti-vivisectionists by declaring that such a benefit to mankind is surely worth the sacrifice under anæsthetics of a few rabbits and monkeys." At the same time, it is fair to say that some eminent medical men do not admit the perfect success of the case on which the vindication of vivisection is based.

J. M. M.

THE NEW DOCKS.

THE contract for the masonary work and excavation of the dock extension has been given by the Port Trustees to Messrs. Kirby and Co., who were the lowest tenderers.

THE QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

WE have received from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor a copy of the following telegram last evening from Mr. Cookson at Alexandria :—"All vessels leaving Bombay on and after 30th December admitted free pratique in Egypt."

THE SECRETARIAT RECORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The existence of the Wellington Despatches has been known for a long time in the Secretariat. My work has only been to separate those that

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

The China mail brings scarcely any news of interest.

The Pekin authorities have made a resolute demand on France for the rendition of Tongking. The prospects of peace are therefore very remote.

The war preparations are confined to the orders for shell and small ammunition from Hongkong firms.

The rivers of the north are frozen.

Two fast corvettes, destined for an attack on the French fleet at Kelung, have been sent to the capital of Corea to protect the King against the rebels, who have killed seven of his ministers.

The causes of the revolt and the present state of affairs in Corea are little understood. The French ships of the Formosa fleet are at Hongkong, repairing.

Two British steamers, employed in running the blockade of the southern ports, had no difficulty in carrying supplies to the troops.

The Chinese publish accounts of the decisive defeat of the French in Tongking, but the news is generally discredited.

The French and Chinese troops are entrenched near each other, the former being unable to advance.

Two transports with reinforcements consisting of Algerian troops have passed Singapore for Haiphong. Two more are following shortly.

THE FLOODS AT PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

Details of the damage caused by the recent floods at Pondicherry have arrived. The loss on account of bridges alone is estimated at two-and-a-half lakhs. The railway has been closed since the 17th December. Messrs. Parry and Company's arrack distillery was washed away.

The Governor has telegraphed to the French Government for pecuniary assistance, as local funds are low. He has, however, appropriated Rs. 10,000 for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The Commisson appointed by the Bengal Government to conduct the inquiry regarding the alleged ill-treatment of prisoners in the Presidency Jail have concluded their investigation, and their report is expected to be published in the next *Calcutta Gazette*.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final match in the Polo Tournament—9th Lancers *versus* the New Polo Club—was won by the former by four goals to two.

NATIVE MAGISTRATES AND EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The Defence Association publishes an opinion by Mr. Phillips, Acting Advocate-General, at the request of the Bengal Government, on the question whether a native magistrate is competent to inquire into and try a case under section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. On the 8th December, 1883, Mr. Rainey, a European zemindar of Khoolna, was called on by the native deputy magistrate to show cause in his court why he should not furnish security to keep the peace. One of Mr. Rainey's ryots had filed a complaint to the effect that a ryot of another zemindar had threatened to cut Mr. Rainey's crops, and in consequence of this threat he apprehended a breach of the peace. Mr. Rainey petitioned the deputy magistrate, claiming the rights of a European British subject under section 443 of Act. X of 1882. He also referred the matter to the district magistrate, who merely recommended him to comply with the procedure adopted by the deputy magistrate. He stated in court that the native deputy magistrate was, in his opinion, legally competent to try such cases even against European British subjects. Mr. Rainey represented the matter to the Defence Association, who took counsel's opinion, and submitted the whole case for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, suggesting that when native deputy magistrates shall in the case of European British subjects see cause to issue a process under section 106 or 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the process shall, in accordance with section 445, be made returnable before a magistrate who is himself a European British subject. This view has commended itself to the Officiating Advocate-General, and his opinion has been intimated to all magistrates for information and guidance.

RETIREMENT OF PUNJAB OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 6.

Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Government College, has applied to retire on pension.

Major Trotter, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, retires from the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

An official announcement was issued by the Admiralty to-day, announcing that no orders have been given to the Channel Squadron out of the ordinary course.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, JAN. 5.

A despatch has been received from Lord Wolseley, stating that General Sir Herbert Stewart returns to Korti to-day, having left the Guards in an impregnable position at Gakdul. Several of the Mahdi's men were taken prisoners during the march. The forward movement of our troops has completely surprised the Arabs.

ANOTHER FRENCH VICTORY IN TONGKING.

HAIPHONG, JAN. 5,

General Negrier has inflicted a second defeat on the Chinese troops near Chu. The latter numbered twelve thousand men, and were completely routed by the French, who killed six hundred of them, and captured all their arms, ammunition, and provisions.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

PARIS, JAN. 5.

It has been decided to send six thousand troops to Tongking.

THE WEST AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, JAN. 5.

The West African Conference has decided that the future sovereign Powers on the Congo are bound to prevent the slave trade being carried on in that territory.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dacca arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 3rd inst.

SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for ombay to-day.

GALLE, JAN. 4.

H. M. S. Euryalus arrived.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

Mail-steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.
Mail-steamer Ganges, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.
Surats firm.
The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet; fair business offering, but at prices lower than sellers can accept.	
7lb. Shirtings	5-5
8¼lb. do.	6-5
40's Mule Twist	0 9⅜
4 per cent. Bupee Paper	78¾
4½ "	
3 " Consols for account	99⅜
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	103¼
Bar Silver	49⅛
Arrival—City of Cambridge.	

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay from Poona at 10-45 a.m. yesterday, and alighted at the Boree-bunder railway station. His Excellency was pleased to dispense with the attendance of heads of departments and a guard-of-honour. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce His Excellency's arrival.

WE understand that Dr. Hatch, who succeeds Dr. Findlay on the staff of His Excellency the Governor, will not vacate his appointment as Second Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, as his position at Parel will be merely temporary.

THE Lord Ripon Reception and Memorial Fund now exceeds one lakh of rupees.

COLONEL CHAPMAN has resigned the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Captai Owen, A.-D.-C., will officiate in the post until Colonel Boyce Combe arrives from home, about a month hence.

MR. MACKENZIE, the Home Secretary, has started from Calcutta by steamer on short leave, Mr. D. Fitzpatrick officiating for him, and Mr. R. Crosthwaite for Mr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. A. P. Howell will replace Mr. Crosthwaite as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

THE Bengal Rent Bill is said to be the *piece de resistance* with the Executive Council at present; last Friday's sitting, which was mainly devoted to it, having been adjourned to the following day. The Viceroy, so a rumour which has reached an up-country paper says, has already mastered the essential features of this somewhat forbidding subject, and has already a very clear perception both of what requires to be done and what he means to do.

GENERAL J. MACLEOD INNES, Inspector-General of Military Works, has started on a tour to Pachmarhi, Mhow, and Ajmere. The General visits Pachmarhi to arrange for making its military buildings more suitable to the climate, which in summer, at the elevation of 3,000 feet, is rather of the plains than of the hills.

DR. DA CUNHA has been made a member of the Institute of Coimbra, the ancient and only University city of Portugal. The honour has been conferred upon him as a mark of appreciation of his literary work. The University of Coimbra is the most ancient literary institution of the Kingdom, and stands next to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, among whose fellows Dr. da Cunha had the honour of being enrolled a few years ago.

RATHER a big scandal, it is said, is brewing in Calcutta. The office of the District Charitable Association and of the Boiler Commission—whatever Commission precisely that may be—were under the same roof, and one Toolsee Dass Nandi, a Baboo with a taste for share speculations, was employed as accountant and cashier to both. Defalcations have been discovered to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in the charitable fund, and of Rs. 50,000 or more in that of the Boiler Commission. The *Pioneer* says that "some minor officials are thought to have been slack because they were indebted to the treasurer, and a high local official, who is either constructively or directly responsible, equally so, either because he was too trusting or too busy, or both." The matter has not yet advanced beyond the stage of inquiry.

THE *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to grant unto Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, Colonel in the Army, Adjutant-General to the Forces in Bombay, and sometime Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th (the Prince Albert's Own) Regiment of Hussars, eldest son and heir of Arthur Lyttelton Annesley (formerly Arthur Lyttelton MacLeod), of Arley Castle, in the county of Stafford, Esquire, late a Captain in the Army, and grandson of Norman MacLeod, of Macleod, in the Isle of Skye, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General in the Army and Colonel of the First Royal Regiment of Foot, both deceased, her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of Lyttelton in addition to and before that of Annesley.

THE Prime Minister of Nepal, Sir Runodeep Singh, has, the *Pioneer* hears, left Katmandu on a shooting expedition in the Terai for the cold weather, taking with him not only the whole of the court but also the Maharaj-adhi-raj, as the little king is styled, the title of Maharajah having been the designation of the Prime Minister since 1856, when it was bestowed on Jung Bahadur with independent sovereignty over two provinces, Kaski and Lamjung. The young king is now ten years of age, and for some little time past negociations have been going on among Rajput families both in the plains and in the hills with a view to having him married. "The marriage of a royal Rajput," says the Allahabad paper, "is always a delicate and much-to-be-considered affair, but particularly so in this case. The reigning family of Nepal claim to belong to the Sesodhya Rajputs, but owing to the fact that intermarriages have occasionally taken place between them and different hill tribes, the purity of descent is not beyond question; hence certain difficulties in the way of effecting an alliance in the quarters where it would be most desirable."

MR. N. S. GINWALA's paper on the Indian Civil Service was read at Exeter Hall on December 17. General Sir Orfeur Kavanagh, K.C.S.I., presided. The views expressed led to some discussion, and were the subject of considerable differences of opinion even amongst natives of India, several of whom addressed the meeting.

THE French Government have contracted for the laying of a cable from Zanzibar to Mayotte, Nossi Bé, St. Mary's, and Tamatave. It is to be completed in June next. The company will continue the cable to Réunion and Mauritius.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome writes:—The *Liberta* announces that the occupation of Zula is to be effected at the opportune moment by the Agostin Barbarigo, now on her way to the Red Sea. It appears, however, that this vessel, which left Messina some days ago, sustained damages which compelled it to put into Naples for repairs. The *Diritto* continues to deny that Italy has any intentions respecting Zula. I have reason to believe, however, that Zula is only one feature of an extensive programme to be carried out by Italy in the Red Sea as soon as the Third Article has been disposed of by the Berlin Conference. This programme has the assent of the British Government, with which the Italian Government has come to an understanding on the Egyptian question.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Spanish Government stating that 500 kilometres, or a little over sixty-three miles, of the West African coast-line between Capes Blanco and Bojador has been formally placed under Spanish sovereignty; and, in addition to the factories and trading stations already established on the River Gold and at Cintra Bay and Cape Blanco, others are in course of construction.

MR. H. M. STANLEY has written the following letter, dated the 10th of December, to Herr Fleischer, the editor of the *Deutsche Revue*:—"I am glad that I came to Germany. I love and admire the German people, and nothing could have been kinder than their reception of me. But things are not going precisely as I should wish, though I still hope for the best. This is a critical period; but with the help of Germany and England the storm which threatens us may pass over, and we may be saved for the prosperity of Europe and the blessing of Africa. Germany, England, and America ought to go hand in hand in this affair; for they, I have every reason to believe, are really disinterested."

FROM tables that are being compiled it has been found that there is a decrease in the present year of ships launched in the United Kingdom to the amount of about 450,000 gross tons.

AN extra grant has been sanctioned by the Government, and placed to the credit of the Royal gun factories, for the purpose of pushing forward the armament of the Royal Navy with the new steel breechloaders. This applies only to the work on hand, and has nothing to do with the prospective orders now being prepared in pursuance of the announced intention of creating a better defence for the coaling stations. In connection with the construction of ordnance under the recent vote, Lord Hartington, Mr. Brand, the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, and the Director-General of Artillery, have paid a visit to Manchester to inspect the Whitworth gun factory.

WHITTIER was recently asked to subscribe to the fund for the excavations at Zoan. He replied in the following characteristic note:—"I am glad to have my attention called to the excavations of Zoan. The enterprise commends itself to every reader of the Bible and every student of the history and monumental wonders of Egypt. I would like to have a hand in it. I hesitate about disturbing the repose of some ancient mummy, who, perchance,

> Hobanobbed with Pharaoh, glass to glass,
> Or dropped a halfpenny in Homer's hat,
> Or doffed his own to let Queen Dido pass;

but curiosity gets the better of sentiment; and I follow the example of Dr. Holmes by enclosing an order on Lieutenant-Governor Ames for one of his best shovels."

IF Prince Bismarck's reputation for hitting off characters in a few sharp touches requires other confirmation than Dr. Busch's Memoirs, it is likely to find it in the new volume of "Prussia in the Federal Council from 1851 to 1858," compiled from official records. Herr von Bismarck, as he was then, was instructed to remit not only formal intelligence but personal characteristics of his colleagues to his chief at Berlin. The two senior Austrian Envoys did not impress him greatly. Count Thun was a mixture of a "Bursch" and a Vienna roué. "He sought to atone for the peccadilloes committed in this last character in the Church's—or in his Countess's—eyes by a strict observance of the Catholic ceremonies." Baron von Nellenburg was "sentimental, wept easily at the play, and drank more than he could carry." Of Lord Cowley he speaks with respect; but the Federal Council devoted an enormous part of its time to cards and dancing.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S parliamentary difficulties seem to grow worse and worse. Though the new Reichstag contains a greater number of men friendly to the Government than any of its predecessors, it has, so far, quarrelled with the Chancellor more frequently and more bitterly than any of them. Its refusal to give him another assistant at a salary of £1,000 a year was, considering the overworked condition of the German Foreign Office, nothing less than a personal affront, and the Chancellor with characteristic vehemence took all pains to show that he so regarded it. There may be reasons for the action of the majority with which we are not yet acquainted. The *Pall Mall Gazette* finds it hard to believe that men like Bunsen and Hänel would allow their irritation with the Chancellor to blind them to a due regard for the public service, or would choose as the point of attack upon the Chancellor any matter connected with the conduct of Foreign Affairs, in which he has deserved the unanimous gratitude of his countrymen. But it is after all not an unnatural consequence of the insignificance to which Prince Bismarck has reduced the Reichstag that it should delight in petty revenges. The Reichstag is impotent to govern, it is not impotent to wound, him. And the more he bullies and overrides it in great matters, the more it retaliates by rebelling against and galling him in small ones."

IT may be that the prosperity of Paris has declined under the Republic, but the Parisians are at least prosperous enough to be always originating new exhibitions. The authorities stepped in a few months back and prohibited the contemplated baby show out of compassion for the infants. Prince Roland Bonaparte has a novel idea. He amused himself at the Amsterdam Exhibition by studying the natives gathered there from the Dutch East Indian colonies. Ethnological study has grown on the Prince, but he does not care to wander far afield. He therefore proposes to have a collection of the different uncivilized races of the world in Paris. We constantly, he argues, bring together the various products of the globe; why not bring together the producers?

HERR ANTON JARGENS distinguished himself at the Society of Arts the other evening. He is the head of a firm in Holland which sends weekly to England 150 tons of oleomargarine, or "bosch" butter. In the course of a paper read by him upon this interesting manufacture, he claimed for the product of his factory that it was an economical, palatable, and wholesome article of food; and that it was, indeed, "superior to butter of low quality." An animated discussion appears to have ensued as to the relative merits of oleomargarine and "inferior Dosset." Several scientific gentlemen who were present had no specific objection to urge against oleomargarine—which is, it seems, nothing more or less than bullock's fat carefully clarified. But the consensus of opinion was to the effect that its use for adulteration or its sale under the fictitious title of "real butter" was to be "deprecated."

A REMARKABLE letter on "Brain Surgery" in the *Times*, signed "F. R. S.," has given that journal an opportunity of commenting on the absurdity of the outcry against vivisection. A man was lately admitted to the Regent's Park Hospital suffering from tumour on the brain. A few months ago such a diagnosis would have condemned the subject to a slow and agonizing death. But Professors Ferrier and Yeo have sacrificed a few monkeys and rabits under anæsthetics, and as a direct consequence of these experments, the surgeons have been able to cure their patient. One series of vivisections has made it possible to ascertain the site of the diseased process "with as much nicety and certainty as if the skull and its coverings and linings had become transparent." Another has proved that such growths may in many cases be safely removed. The skull of the patient was opened on the 25th of November, and a tumour the size of a walnut was successfully extracted from the precise position in the substance of the brain indicated by the physician.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes the following story told by an artist "special" of his difficulties in the Franco-German war:—

> Of the trouble I have taken to get these sketches you can have no conception. The plan I have been obliged to adopt is this: I walk about quietly, apparently noticing all the goods in the shop windows. While pretending I make memoranda on small bits of tissue paper, perhaps in a café or while appearing to look at the water at the top of a bridge, or on the side of an apple with a big knife in my hand, pretending to peel it. These little mems I roll up into pills, place them handy in my waistcoat pocket to be chewed up or swallowed if *in extremis*. When I get home at night, first making sure that I am not overlooked by way of the window, I unroll these little pills, and from these mems make a complete outline on a thin piece of white paper; than paste these sketches face to face, trim the eges, and it looks like a plain piece of paper, but hold it up to the light and the sketch shows. So I make memoranda all over it—the time of trains starting, prices of articles, or extracts from newspapers. When I get to a place of safety I soak these pieces of paper in water, pull the sketches apart, and from them have made the sketches I have forwarded to you.

Is it publication in the legal sense of the word to write libellous matter on a post-card? The English courts have shown a disposition to answer the question in the affirmative, and there would certainly be much to be said for the view that post-cards were as good as public property. The French courts, however, have just decided for the second time that to send a message on a post-card does not constitute publication unless it is expressly proved that as a matter of fact the message was read by a third person. The legal presumption, it seems—rather widely divorced surely from common experience—is that concierges do not read any of the cards put in their boxes; and as for the letter-sorters and carriers, is it not written in the terms of the pledge which they take on entering the service of the State that they "shall not read anything on the reverse side of a post-card?" But then there are people who say that a civil oath is not binding.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, DEC. 31.

IN my telegram of yesterday's date I said that twelve fanatics were killed, but I have since heard that one of them was taken alive, severely wounded, with little or no hopes of enjoying a long life. There are various reports as to the cause of the outbreak that took place near Mallisparam. It appears some time ago there was an attempt made to commit murder in Ernaad, which threatened serious consequences. To avoid this the law as to the mulcting of the villages had to be carried out, and a portion of the fine awarded to the injured party, a Hindu. This was resented by the Moplas, some of the more desperate of whom went in search of the Hindu; but not succeeding in finding him, they murdered his brother, set fire to his house, and betook themselves, well supplied with food, arms, and ammunition, to a fortified Hindu temple at a place called Keerpuramba, driving away the occupants, desecrating the temple by setting fire to the images and killing a cow. The authorities finding an entry rather difficult had to demolish a portion of the building with the aid of dynamite. They succeeded after two days' work in killing eleven and taking up one wounded. The dead bodies were brought down and burnt in the jail here. In the affray Lieutenant Dale and one private of the 43rd Regiment were wounded, and another private killed. The wounded are doing well. Reinforcements were brought in from Cannanore for the protection of the town.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW VICEROY.

A PARADE of the troops in garrison was held yesterday afternoon on the Oval in front of the High Court, on the occasion of the proclamation of the assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General by Lord Dufferin. The troops, consisting of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the 9th Regiment N. I., and the 21st Regiment N. I., were drawn up at 4-45 p.m. in line of quarter column at twelve paces interval, facing west. Brigadier-General Edwardes rode down the line and inspected the troops. There were with him Colonel Smart, Commanding R. A., Captain Challenor, Adjutant R. A., Major Creagh, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Watling, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Anderson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. His Excellency the Governor, who wore a military uniform, attended by Captain Dean, Military Secretary, and Captain Butler, Commandant of the Body-guard, and Ressaldar Roop Sing, native aide-de-camp, with an escort of ten sowars of the Body-guard, arrived on the ground at 5 p.m., and was saluted by the troops. The men then formed a square, and the proclamation regarding the new Viceroy was read by Major Creagh. The bands played the National Anthem and a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. The troops then broke into quarter column on the right company of battalions, and marched past in mass of quarter column. The field state of the troops was as follows:—2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.—1 field officer, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 warrant officer, 11 sergeants, 13 corporals, 8 pioneers, and 214 rank and file, making a total of 255. The officers present were Colonel Dashwood, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. H. Smyth, Captains G. H. Johnston and F. G. Pogson; Lieutenants C. F. Harrison, H. R. Pease, F. W. Hill, and H. Clowes.—9th Regiment N. I.—1 second-in-command, 1 wing officer, 2 subedars, 2 jemadars, 12 havildars, 12 naiks, 6 drummers and buglers, and 232 rank and file, making a total of 268. Colonel C. Coles was the commanding officer. 21st Regiment N. I.—1 commandant, 1 wing commander, 1 wing officer, 1 attached officer, 3 subedars, 3 jemadars, 20 havildars and lance havildars, 37 naiks and lance naiks, 15 drummers, and 235 rank and file, making a total of 317. The officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, Major C. F. Echalaz, and Lieutenant A. Wilson.

COMIC OPERA AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

BANDSTAND and ballroom familiarise us in Bombay to a certain extent with the music of many a comic opera, but as a rule we are rather unfortunately situated with respect to the liveliest productions in that department of theatrical entertainment which exhibits the greatest activity at home. The liveliest anticipations therefore were awakened by the series of performances which their amalgamation enables the Towers and Glover companies to undertake, and their simultaneous visit should leave behind a host of pleasurable recollections of bright stage pictures, picturesque groupings, and sparkling melodies. With *La Fille de Madame Angot* the operatic campaign was fittingly opened on Monday evening. The remembrance of what an amount of labour such a production involves, even when all the resources of the stage are easily accessible, when chorus and orchestra are already organised, and when the scene painter has been set to work months beforehand, readily secured an indulgent sympathy for the first performance of the combination. They furnished a thoroughly pleasing entertainment, sending the audience away with the merriest of music ringing in their ears, and with memories of prettily dressed figures moving gracefully and with carefully studied effect over the well-filled stage to a succession of measures each livelier than the other. Some omissions it was impossible to overlook. In the choruses the principals were themselves obliged to supply the void created by the absence of any feminine voices, but the ladies worked *con amore*, and succeeded in filling the deficiency to a great degree. Upon the masculine members of the cast no such addition to their own parts was imposed, a strong band of stalwart choristers having been skilfully drilled. In the opening act their number especially showed to advantage, the earlier choruses being rendered with spirit and precision, although the finale was exceedingly weak. Miss Rosa Towers in her dainty bridal array made a charming Clairette, singing with sweetness and hiding her unwillingness to be wed beneath a delightful assumption of maiden modesty, which was a striking foil to the spirit with which she later on declares herself "the child of her mother, and no other." This, by the way, was certainly one of the decided successes of the evening, and the audience would willingly have heard Miss Towers repeat the catching air, but whether or not some unalterable rule had been resolved upon in solemn conclave, the vocalists were deaf even to the most pronounced encores. Unfortunately, Mr. W. H. Wood was suffering from a severe cold, and the music allotted to Ange Pitou was marred in consequence, though the actor struggled bravely against his affliction. A decided accession of strength was the appearance of Miss Marie Burton as Lange in the second act, when a round of hearty applause welcomed her. Her fine contralto was heard to excellent advantage in the duets and concerted music. Miss Burton played no less admirably than she sang, and mainly owing to her constant and inspiriting presence this act was very enjoyable. The conspirators' chorus was very quaintly delivered, and caused abundant mirth, the Trenitzy of Mr. E. A. Glover, whose restless movements were always provocative of merriment, making a capital leader to the mysterious band. With the concluding act the enjoyment reached its climax. The famous scolding duet between Lange and Clairette brought down the house, Miss Burton and Miss Rosa Towers entering into it with the greatest zest, and the tuneful air which runs throughout the act always kept the occupants of the boards in pleasing rythmic motion. Of the parts not hitherto mentioned, Miss Katie Towers sang prettily and worked incessantly as Herselie to maintain the "go" of the opera, seconded by the tireless efforts of her little relative, Miss A. Towers, as Babette. The Lalouette of Mr. F. Towers, who gave a decidedly humorous performance; and as Larivardiere Mr. T. Hart was one of the brightest figures in the opera. Mr. Dowley's fine tenor should render him worthy on another occasion of a more prominent position in the cast, for in the minor one of a military officer he rendered valuable assistance. The costumes were remarkably handsome and attractive, and the orchestra under Mr. Fallowfield showed they had been all diligently drilled. It is understood that when *La Fille de Madame Angot* ceases to attract, it will be succeeded by the ever popular *Pinafore*, which is already in preparation.

THE ANNUAL TREAT AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE annual treat to the boys and girls of the Bombay Education Society's Schools was held yesterday evening at Byculla. As usual the decorations about the compound and the shed at the back of the schools were very modest. At the south end of the large shed, which immediately caught the eye of the visitor, were two large Christmas trees, loaded with handsome presents for the boys and girls. Behind them the school children were seated, and they could be seen gazing eagerly and longingly at the presents which they knew would soon be distributed among them. No little praise is due to those who had the task of making up and ornamenting the trees, and the allotment of prizes so that none should be forgotten. At an early hour a large number of visitors arrived and occupied themselves in promenading the large compound, as they listened to the music played by the capital band kindly lent for the evening by His Excellency the Governor. At about 6 p.m. the pleasing duty of stripping the trees and distributing the gifts among the children commenced. Major Sparks presided at the boys' tree, and Mrs. Gay at the girls.' This was soon done, and then all adjourned to the outer grounds, where a very good pyrotechnic exhibition awaited them. The display was worth seeing, especially the changes and the combination of colours, which were indeed very beautiful. The fireworks were concluded by a stand of rockets being lighted and displaying the words "good night" in coloured lights. This hint was followed by most of the visitors again returning to the shed, where they danced to the strains of the band till near nine o'clock. The arrangements were very good, and everything passed off satisfactorily. This result was mainly due to Mr. Walters, the head-master, and Mr. Thomas, the assistant head-master, who were aided by Mrs. and Miss Walters and Miss Fenimore. The object of the treat was undoubtedly attained, that is, to please the children who remained in school during the holidays. This was seen by their beaming faces and the thorough enjoyment they evinced at the sight of the fireworks.

LORD REAY'S APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

ON December 15 Reuter announced the appointment of Lord Reay to succeed Sir James Fergusson in the Governorship of Bombay, and on the following day our enterprising local contemporary published what purported to be a special telegram from its London correspondent intimating that the appointment was "cordially approved" at home. What credence is to be attached to the "special telegrams" of our local contemporary may be seen from the following extracts from articles in some of the leading Metropolitan journals which express anything but "cordial approval" of the appointment.

The *Times* says:—"It is unfortunate that so excellent an appointment as that of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty should be balanced by one so questionable as that of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay. Lord Reay is becoming known in this country as an earnest educational reformer; he has given evidence of considerable knowledge of European politics acquired during his life in Holland, and has exhibited a desire to play a part in English politics. He has not, however, as yet shown more than promise. To transfer him direct from the sphere of the educational reformer and political aspirant to that of ruler over the Bombay Presidency is, to say the least of it, a daring experiment. It is difficult to believe that an impartial search among men thoroughly acquainted with India would not have discovered a candidate for the post who would have commanded a larger share of public confidence." "The condition of India at the present moment is such as to render experimental appointments peculiarly objectionable."

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Lord Reay's appointment to the Governorship of Bombay has naturally created some surprise, and to create surprise in matters of Indian administration usually means to provoke attack. In no other department of its duties can a Government which wishes to escape hostile criticism less afford to defy those prescriptions by which officialism always seeks to limit the choice of Ministers in dispensing the favours of the Crown. The business of a conscientious Government, however, is not to avoid hostile criticism, but to make the best possible selection of persons to serve the State in its highest offices; and since few, if any, trusts under our Empire are so important at those connected with the government of India, the traditions above referred to are frequently and, where the result justifies it, very properly set at naught. Their supersession in the case of Lord Reay's appointment must of course await the approval of events. An Indian Governor is the last man who on putting on his armour should boast himself like him that taketh it off; and we feel sure that the new Governor of Bombay would prefer that even those who think most highly of his promise should wait until they are able to weak of his performances. All that it is needful to do at the present juncture is to deprecate pre-judgment on the merits of the selection. It is, as has been said, a departure from routine, and that is the worst which, so far as appears, can be alleged against it. Lord Reay has neither an official nor a political reputation to rely upon; nor is he credited with any special acquaintance, independently acquired, with the community over which he is to rule. Neither, again, is he possessed of any credentials of fitness acquired, as was the case with Lord Lytton, in another department of the public service. His name is known only—where indeed it is familiar at all—as that of a man who has devoted considerable ability of the speculative order to educational questions; but as to his practical equipment for an administrative post—his share of the qualities of good sense, good temper, moderation, firmness, and patience—none but those who have appointed him are in a position to form any estimate whatever. The only titles, in short, with which the new Governor of Bombay presents himself to the mass of his countrymen are those claims to fair play and generous consideration which are never made in vain upon the English people. In this case, too, the just suspension of judgment will be attended with less anxiety, by reason of the exceptional strength of the appointment to the supreme post of Indian administration. The presence of so very definite a unit as Lord Dufferin at Calcutta will reconcile many apprehensive minds to the idea of an "unknown quantity" in Bombay. The brilliant record of the new Viceroy may reconcile us to the blank page on which Lord Reay's achievements have still to be written; the untried abilities of the one will at any rate find example and guidance from that splendid array of intellectual and moral qualities which has made the others career an uninterrupted triumph in two hemispheres."

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"The nomination of Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay in eminently calculated to check any premature feeling of overelation in the minds of Anglo-Indians. He is, indeed, an amiable nobleman, possessed of many excellent qualities. He is admirable at a conversazione or a social science tea. But is he fit to govern men? What proof has he given of his capacity, what training has he undergone in this hardest of arts?"

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is apologetic. It admits that objections are raised in some quarters to the appointment of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay, but the only objection it knows of is that they can ill-spare him in England. "The development of higher education is a subject which he has made peculiarly his own, and for which he is specially fitted by his intimate acquaintance with the best foreign systems. As for his being a doctrinaire, without previous experience of India, and so forth, these are all stock criticisms and they all rest on a piece of stupidity—namely, the idea that India should be governed exclusively by men steeped in Anglo-Indian traditions. As a matter of fact, an outsider now and then, provided he is an able outsider, who is willing to learn as well as to inspire, and one imbued with those Liberal principles which have animated the greatest Indian statesmen, is likely to exercise the most wholesome influence possible upon the routine and the fixed ideas of our Indian bureaucracy."

LORD REAY ON A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Association for promoting a Teaching University for London was held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on December 15, Lord Reay presiding. There was a numerous attendance of those interested in the movement, which has for its chief objects the following:—

(1) The organisation of University teaching in and for London, in the form of a Teaching University, with Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Laws.

(2) The association of University examination with University teaching, and direction of both by the same authorities.

(3) The conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the University upon those engaged in the work of University teaching and examination.

(4) Existing Institutions in London, of University rank, not to be abolished or ignored, but to be taken as the bases or component parts of the University, and either partially or completely incorporated, with the minimum of internal change.

(5) An alliance to be established between the University and the professional Corporations, the Council of Legal Education as representing the Inns of Court, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of London.

A report from the Sub-Committee, giving details of the project, was submitted by the Sub-Committee, which consists of Lord Reay, Professor John Marshall, Dr. W. M. Ord, Mr. F. Pollock, barrister-at-law, Mr. R. S. Poole, of the British Museum, Dr. P. H. Pye Smith, Professor G. C. W. Warr, Professor A. W. Williamson, and Sir George Young. Their main proposition was that the new Teaching University should be founded on the faculties of constituent bodies—a Board of Studies for each Faculty, and a Governing Body or Council, the University to gather within itself, and organise the present, but scattered teaching power in London.

Lord Reay in opening the proceedings said that London was in an entirely exceptional position. It had the very best professors, lecturers, and examiners; it had also the very best science and art collections and libraries which were necessary to a first-rate University; and if an ideal University was a University which had the best teachers and the best collections, then in London we had every thing which went to make such an institution. But hitherto these various forces had been merely units and they had had no bond of union. There had been no faculty of medicine, of science, or of laws, and no boards of studies to regulate and to concentrate all these varied efforts. The absence of such an organization implied waste and sterility of effort; and it was unjust to the eminent men who devoted themselves to the higher educational work. The work done in Paris by the Ecole des Hautes Etudes and by the College de France ought to be done in London by a University. London contained the *personnel* and the arsenal for such an institution and for the highest form of research which ought always to accompany the highest form of teaching. The movement represented by this committee did not arise from the outside world; it was not the scheme of some visionary educational reformer; it arose from a want felt by those who were themselves engaged in the work of tuition and who, as such, were the best judges of their wants. It was a practical want felt by the practical men who knew the practical deficiencies of the present unpractical state of things. Those who originated this moment had been surprised by the amount of support they had met with on the threshould of their undertaking from the very quarter where they might have looked for it least. There could be no difficulty in starting a teaching University in London when every other capital in Europe had such a body, and when countries with a smaller population than London had, not one, but three or four Universities. What the existing London University had to do in another field was fully recognized, but it did not cover the same ground which this movement sought to cover. There was not the slightest necessity for any collision between the proposed University and the existing London University, or between its examinations and the proposed teaching. Following an illustrious example, it appeared that a compromise between these two bodies would be easily attained. M. Dupon said at the recent International Conference on Education that the object of examinations was to enable those who underwent them to show that their knowledge was thorough. It was equally the object of higher education to impart to men thorough knowledge and culture. A stiff examination could never be a subetitute for good training; and examinations were described as stiff because men had been inadequately trained. (Hear, hear.) The object of this movement was not to lower the standard of examinations in any way, but to widen the avenues so as to diminish the number of those who failed at examinations and to increase the number of those whose labours outstripped the most advanced examinations. No institution which was doing the work of University education in London would be interfered with. A federation of institutions which would have, by the very fact of their federation, increased power for good, was what was aimed at. A federal council would protect them and would make their influence greater than it is now. A centre was required in London around which all these educational efforts could rally—a centre which would protect not only the population of London but also our colonists, our Indian subjects, and, he had been assured, our American cousins. A reproach to London had to be removed, and where there was a will there was a way. Their object was to endow London with an institution which would promote scientific inquiry, classical knowledge, medical science and research, and so strengthen traditions which shed a lustre over our country. (Cheers.)

Lord Justice Fry, in moving the adoption of the report, pointed to the circumstance that in the various professions there was a great mass of examining boards whose functions were entirely disconnected with teaching, and said their great object was to unite together in one body the severed and scattered teaching power which existed in London, and which, adequately brought together, would represent a most creditable University.

Dr. Farquhard seconded the motion.—Dr. Duncan, Dr. Wace, and other members of the meeting, while making allusion to some of the details of the report, joined in urging that there had not been sufficient opportunity for deliberating upon its proposals.—After considerable conversation it was ultimately resolved to discuss the numerous recommendations by the Committee at an adjourned meeting.

THE RIPON DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE *Daily News*, writing in regard to Lord Ripon's public entry into Bombay, says:—He met with a reception which may well console him for the misrepresentation—perverse and stupid rather than malicious—with which he has been assailed. The streets, through a length of six miles, were decorated with flags

and courage that we believe he will live down complaints on both sides and will eventually win from both grateful recognition of his success—unless, indeed, he is unduly hampered by instructions from home. But his task will be a difficult one, in which he ought to have the discriminating sympathy of all who care enough for India to try to understand her.

"While the internal affairs of India, the ordinary business of government, call for unusual caution and ability, Lord Dufferin will have to deal with larger political questions of an urgent kind. His virgin and practised diplomacy will have a wide field in the adjustment of the relations between the Indian Government and the independent States—relations which cannot in their present shape be viewed without some uneasiness. On the Eastern frontier he has troublesome questions to settle with the Burmese, whose peculiarities render them exceptionally difficult to deal with. On the North-Western frontier he will have to face the complications which cannot but arise out of the unprecedented nearness of Russia to the outposts of India. He has the immense advantage of being upon terms of personal intimacy with the Russian Foreign Minister, and of doing full justice to the pacific disposition of the Czar. On the other hand, he is not likely to forget, as many good people have done, that events do not wait upon the volition either of the Czar or of his Minister, and that the most honest disclaimers of desire for conquest are perfectly compatible with a steady Russian advance upon our frontiers. The same causes that have pushed us on from Bengal to Peshawur, and that are constantly creating embarrassments for us in South-Africa, compel Russia to extend her frontiers wherever she abuts upon barbarous and disunited races. She will advance, no matter what the wishes of her rulers, until she meets with a strong civilized State capable of holding its own. Lord Dufferin recognizes the conditions of the case, and may be trusted to do whatever is in the power of enlightened diplomacy to regulate the questions that must inevitably arise. While ready to meet Russia fairly and generously, he remembers, as he said in an admirable little speech before leaving London, that a nation's frontiers must not be allowed to depend upon the moderation and friendliness of foreign Ministers of potentates, but can be defended only by the vigilance and valour of those who dwell within them. While firm and vigilant in upholding the interests of his country, the genial tact which has won him friends from Constantinople to Montreal will enable him to reduce the inevitable friction of outside affairs, and, we believe, to establish in the long run that ascendency over Oriental minds which was wielded by Viceroys like Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo.

THE *Morning Post* of December 15, says :—With no oriental pomp and with but scant ceremonial, Lord Dufferin was on Saturday invested with the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the vicarious ruler of some two hundred millions of human beings. "Le Roi est mort, vivele Roi," is as applicable in India as in the monarchical countries of the West, and in the present instance, although the Viceregal *regime* is continued with only a momentary break, it is not improbable that the substantial difference in the form of government will be to the full as complete as when in past times an aged Monarch was succeeded by a son full of aspirations, having no greater desire than the welfare of his people, but as yet without experience as to the means by which that desirable consummation could be obtained. Lord Ripon, the outgoing Viceroy, and Lord Dufferin, who now reigns in his stead, are types of forms of personal government more distinctly marked than any that could at any time have existed under a European monarchy. In the Western world the conflicts of class with class, of the aristocracy with "the people," have to be taken into account, and in the old times, when kings not only reigned but governed, and their personal influence in moulding the form of rule to which their subjects had to submit was far more apparent than at present, the accession of a youthful and enthusiastic sovereign was pregnant of no insubstantial changes so far as his subjects were concerned. In India even, although the Viceroy is but the representative of a monarch who equally nominated that Viceroy's predecessor, the change effected by the substitution will be more considerable than would at first sight be supposed possible, because in India there is a rivalry which never did, and never could, exist in a European State, between different races within the same territory, and because, so far as we have any means of knowing, the policy to be pursued by Lord Dufferin in reconciling the antagonistic interests of the two races will be diametrically opposed to that of his predecessor. Lord Ripon was distinctly the exponent of a policy which aimed at giving to what must still be considered the subject race in India a very large, if not a predominant, share in the government of their own country. What will be Lord Dufferin's policy in this question we cannot affirm with certainty, but it is, to say the least, extremely probable that he will view the grave issues hereby raised in a light very different from that of his predecessor. It was therefore, only natural that the departure of Lord Ripon should be regarded with regret by the exponents of native feeling, and with unconcealed satisfaction by the Anglo-Indian section of the community; whilst the new Viceroy, for the same reason, has been heartily welcomed by his countrymen and viewed askance by the objects of the late Viceroy's solicitude.

The *Daily Chronicle* says :—The work which Lord Dufferin has gone out to do is primarily a work of conciliation. It is quite impossible to rule India if the great body of the European and Eurasian officials are up in arms against the Viceroy. Equally impossible is it to hold that "fretful realm in awe" if native society has harkened its ear in bitterness against the Viceregal Court. Lord Dufferin, it is hoped, will avoid the mistakes of both his predecessors, and whatever can be done by tact, sagacity, and diplomatic subtlety to restore the prestige and influence of England in the East will be done by the new Viceroy. At this moment he assumes office with a more troubled prospect before him than most Viceroys have had to face. There is a small frontier war going on. The dark shadow of Russian influence is being projected still further and further over the frontier; and this of itself tends to unsettle the native mind. The land-owning class in Bengal are grumbling that their rents are in arrear. The feudatories, too, are beginning to cherish military ambitions quite incompatible with their position in the Empire. They are, in fact, maintaining armies on a scale the magnitude of which is bodefull of evil for their own subjects and for us. They are obeying the letter but violating the spirit of the law which limits the numbers of their armies. This they do by following the example set by Prussia when crushed by the Great Napoleon. She passed the whole of her male population through the army, and so have the native feudatories. They are thus training what we have not got—a formidable reserve, which can be easily mobilised in time of need. Then the operations of the French in Chinese waters are causing great anxiety in India. The policy of France, according to the most intelligent French publicists, is to found a new Empire in the East. With a view to that she has begun to stretch out a longing hand in the direction of Siam and Burmah. It goes without saying that England, so long as she holds India, must regard Burmah as being essential to her safety as Afghanistan itself. Both States would be viewed as "buffers"—the one against the Czar, the other against France.

"INDIAN DANGERS."

MR. D. H. MACFARLANE, M. P., writes to the *St. James's Gazette* :—As one who was in Indiv some years before the Mutiny, during the Mutiny, and for long after it, I should like to be allowed to make a few comments upon your recent articles upon the dangers to British rule in that country. I spent last winter in India; and returning to it after a considerable interval, was perhaps better able to note the changes that had taken place than if I had been a continuous resident. These changes have been very great; but, in my humble opinion, they are chiefly social and not warlike, nor are they likely to lead to anything like general rebellion. It would take up too much space to go into this subject adequately, and it is not the object I have in view in addressing you.

I have never been one of those who underrated or sneered at the possibility of ultimate danger to our peaceful possession of India from the advance of Russia in Central Asia; but I am convinced that the time has not yet come, or nearly come, for attempting an invasion. I have always believed, and believe still, that Russia's object is not the deliberate invasion of India with a view of obtaining for herself the place we now occupy, but to be in a position to thereaten our only vulnerable point for the surpose of paralyzing our action in Turkey.

Stress has been laid upon internal disturbance in India as an indispensable preliminary to an attack. Who is going to rise? It is the Bengalee? This would be a solution of the permanent settlement question which would go far to repay the cost of a war. Is it the people of the North-West Provinces and Oude, or is it the people of the Punjab? Would the Sikhs welcome hordes of Afgan and Turkestan Mahommedan robbers, as camp-followers of a Russian army, to loot their bazaars, to insult and probably carry off their wives and daughters. With the signal exception of Oude, did any of these peoples rise in rebellion in 1857? They did not; and as a rule, where they were no sepoys there was no outbreak. Why should there be now any more than then? I know of no reason; and I am unable to imagine what Russia could offer to all these peoples in exchange for their aid. It is said that Mahommedans are disloyal, and would rise if they had a chance. This is only very partially true; for the Mahommedans, as a whole, did not rise in 1857. Some scheming, plotting, fanatical leaders tried their best in their great centre at Patna, and failed. Not to mention private servants, many Mahommedan troopers and others remained loyal, and cut their friends and late comrades' throats at our bidding as freely as the most exemplary Christians could have done. If the Mahommedans of India had an army, I dare say they would use it to over-throw our rule and establish their own; but they are divided by internal differences, and still more by being scattered over the face of India. There are four Hindoos to every Mahommedan in British India; and they do not wish to re-establish the intolerant rule which they have good reason to remember. I assert, and history affirms the assertion, that there is not that cohesion among the peoples of India requisite to make a general insurrection likely or even possible. Did we not conquer the Punjaub with sepoys from Bengal and Oude; and when, a few years after, these same sepoys rebelled, did not the conquered Punjabees help to put them down? This is probably the most remarkable fact, in connection with the conquest of one people by another at the bidding of alien rulers, in the whole history of the world.

And if the people of India were of one mind, where are their arms and organization? If they had "Boycotted" us in 1857, we should have been baffled and beaten. They did not; but followed our camps, drove our carts, carried our baggage and our wounded, and did every other service we needed.

How do we stand now in comparison with 1857? Then we had just concluded an exhausting war with Russia. We had less than two hundred miles of railway; we had no Suez Canal, and, practically, no steam fleet to carry our soldiers. It took something like thirty days to send the news of the Mutiny to England. It would now take as many minutes; and Aldershot is now, in point of time, as near Delhi as Calcutta then was. Troops starting from Southampton would now reach Bombay in about the time that they could have marched from Calcutta to Cawnpore. All these advantages are so obvious, that I need do no more than name them. What other advantages do we possess? We have a much smaller native army, no native artillery, no arsenals and treasuries in charge of natives only. Treasuries were a sore temptation in 1857, and more than once turned the scale in favour of mutiny. In counting the smallness of the native army as an advantage, I mean only, of course, in the case of internal disturbance, as it might be tempted to sympathize. In 1857, as everybody knows, the native army was our only substantial danger. Highly trained and drilled as they were, where did they ever make even a decent stand against our men in the open? I do not believe that it would be possible to accumulate an army of sepoys, led by natives, big enough to withstand the attack of fifteen to twenty thousand Europeans in the field. There is no conceivable number of the ordinary native population who could, or would, attempt to face half that force of English soldiers.

In the event, which you appear to contemplate, of the advance of a Russian army, accompanied by hordes from Afghanistan and Turkestan, your calculation is that we could only oppose its march with 10,000 Europeans and 50,000 natives. I have counted upon the weakness of our native army as a positive advantage in the event of internal disturbance, or as at least reducing some of the risks we ran in 1857. I take this view upon the theory that, while the native army is and knows itself to be too weak to be our master, it may yet be very useful as a servant and an auxiliary. In case of an attempted Russian invasion I think it would be most unwise to rely mainly upon native troops to repel it. I believe that in such an event we should depend upon our European soldiers as the only really trustworthy defence, while making full use of such natives as we could trust to support and assist them.

By your own calculation it would take Russia about three months to arrive within "striking distance" of India. I do not think you indicate very precisely whether that point is Herat, Candahar, Quetta, or the Indus:—but what should we be doing in the meantime? Could we not in these three months send more soldiers to India? Have we none to send? Could not the militia take their place at home, and have we no reserve? I believe that in such a national crisis a royal invitation to our volunteers would meet with 100,000 responses; and they are more than good enough to garison India and leave our 50,000 soldiers now in that country free to go to the front. I doubt if the volunteers would be content to take such a humble part in the great conflict; but I do not suggest that they should do more. All our soldiers at home, released from garrison work, and all our troops in India in the same position, would be ready to place on the frontier to meet a Russian invasion? Is it an exaggeration to put as high a figure as 100,000? If you think it is, take off twenty or twenty-five per cent. and I still add your own 80,000 natives, and we should have enough. Add to this our boundless resources close at hand, and the distance of the Russian base of operations, and it does not seem to me that we need despair, and I do not believe that Russia is prepared as to rely upon the figures you have supplied showing our weakness, but, if she is, such a picture should induce her to try her luck. She is too wise to be tempted by such estimates of British decrepitude to play so mad a game.

This letter is already too long and I have not said a word about the armies of the native States. I doubt if they are to be counted on, and their interests are conflicting. I believe that a strong attitude by the Government of India would suffice to extinguish them, with the approval of the populations of those States, to whom they are a heavy burden. I hope that this may be done without delay.

THE HASTIE-PIGOT APPEAL.

THE petition on the part of the Rev. William Hastie, B.D., a minister of the Church of Scotland, for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta in an action for libel brought against him by Miss Mary Pigot has been brought before the Privy Council.

The Solicitor-General (with whom was Mr. C. W. Arathoon) appeared for the petitioner and said the action was brought by Miss Pigot, the lady superintendent of the Female Mission of the Scottish Ladies Association in Calcutta, against the defendant, Mr. Hastie, who was at that time the principal of the General Assembly's Institution of the Church of Scotland in that city, for libel. There were undoubtedly certain documents which were transmitted by Mr. Hastie to Dr. Scott, who was the chairman and convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, and the head, also of a body of gentlemen who acted as a sort of consulting committee in connection with the association under which the plaintiff was serving. There was no question that the documents were libellous, but the defence which was set up on the part of Mr. Hastie was that he was justified in the discharge of his official duty in transmitting the documents, and that the communications were privileged. To that it was answered on the part of the plaintiff that Mr. Hastie was actuated by malice, and the plea of privilege was denied. When the case came on for trial a plea of justification was put in by the defendant. At the trial Mr. Justice Norris, who heard the case, came to the conclusion that substantially the plea of justification was made out, with the exception of one or two small particulars, and upon these latter he gave judgment for Miss Pigot for one anna, and ordered the parties to bear their own costs. The case then went, on appeal, to the High Court of Calcutta, when the judges—Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Wilson—held that the occasion was not privileged and that there was some evidence of malice. The judges (said the Solicitor-General) practically disbelieved the witnesses which Mr. Justice Norris, who had seen them, had believed, and *vice versa*, and they rejected the plea of justification. Chief Justice Garth appeared to have mixed up the question of privilege with that of malice because, in dealing with the subject of privilege, he went into whether the defendant ought *bona fide* to have believed the statements made. The Solicitor-General contended that the official relationship between the parties was such as to make the communications privileged, and, whether the contents were satisfactory or unsatisfactory, the question was whether the communications were bona fide or not. He urged, too, that until the point was settled whether the occasion was privileged, the question of malice could not be dealt with. If the occasion was privileged in point of fact, the documents being forwarded in the honest and *bona fide* belief that he was discharging his official duty in sending them—that privilege could not be removed by the assertion that Mr. Hastie was hostile to the plaintiff, and he might not unnaturally have been hostile if he honestly believed all that he was forwarding. Mr. Hastie at the time was head of the corresponding committe of the mission, and as such he received the communications in question reflecting upon the plaintiff, showing that, if they were correct, she was not a proper person to remain in the position she occupied in connection with the mission. There was no question that the communications which ought to have been investigated by a committee of the mission, and he (the Solicitor-General) maintained that it was Mr. Hastie's duty to forward them to the proper persons to be inquired into. The question was whether the official relationship between the sender and the receiver of the documents was not such as to render the occasion and the communicatin as privileged. While Mr. Justice Norris was satisfied with the oath of the defendant, and gave judgment for Miss Pigot for one anna without costs, the High Court reversed that decision and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 with costs in both courts. The most serious thing as regarded Mr. Hastie was not so much the mere question of money, but that the Hight Court had practically found that he had made those grave charges against Miss Pigot maliciously and without justification. He (the Solicitor-General) submitted that it was a case in which Mr. Hastie ought to have special leave to appeal from the judgment of the High Court. The question was one which, as their lordships could readily understand, had created the greatest interest and excitement, both in India and in this country, among all those connected with the Church to which both the plaintiff and defendant belonged. The effect on Mr. Hastie's position was of a most serious character, and no doubt it was a very grave matter for a gentleman of his standing to have been found by a court of law to have forwarded documents of a libellous character, not from an honest sense of his duty, but from motives of malice and ill-will towards the plaintiff. He submitted that Mr. Hastie had no other course to pursue but to forward the documents, and that he would have been failing in his duty if he had not done so. It was not like the case of a person who without any warrant, invented slanderous stories for which there wes no sort of foundation, because there were such facts proved as to satisfy the learned judge (Mr. Justice Norris), who saw the witnesses, that there was ground for the statements. In cases of that description there was much to be gathered from the actual demeanour of the witnesses, and in this country the Courts of Appeal always gave very considerable weight to the conclusions formed by a judge who saw and heard the witnesses which they (the Court of Appeal) had had no opportunity of doing. He did not accept the view of the evidence taken by the High Court; on the contrary, he contested it and thought it erroneous. He submitted that as to the question of malice the High Court had not given adequate consideration to the circumstances in which the documents were forwarded by Mr. Hastie, and that they had erred in doing so because they had not taken a correct and sufficient view of the law as to privileged communications. They ought to have first made up their minds whether they were privileged communications, without mixing them up with the question of malice. If Mr. Hastie was in such a position that he had documents in his duty to forward the documents to Dr. Scott, and did forward them honestly and in the discharge o such duty—even though there might be some natural personal hostility, consequent upon the nature of the information—he would be justified and privileged in having done so. He (the Solicitor-General) went further, and thought that Mr. Hastie would have been guilty of a breach of moral duty if he had not communicated the documents to those who were at the head of the mission. It did not necessarily make them public by his having forwarded them to the proper quarter for investigation. He consulted the ministers and officials of the Scottish Church, in Calcutta as to what he should do, and it was only after that that he forwarded the documents to Dr. Scott. An investigation by Mr. Hastie himself would not have got rid of the case; the matter must have gone further. One of the letters contained charges of cruelly caning children, and in one case it was alleged that a half-witted child, who was in the habit of eating grass, was tied to a trough and told that if she would behave like a horse she must be treated like one. The judges of the High Court thought there was nothing in that, but he contended that it was most improper and cruel treatment. Accepting for the moment and for the sake of argument that the condition of Mr. Hastie's mind was hostile to the plaintiff, yet if he could show that it would be the right and proper thing for a person not in that state of mind to have forwarded the documents, the privilege was not taken from him by the fact that he was hostile.

The Solicitor-General, resuming his argument on Dec. 17 in support of the application, submitted that it was a fit case in which to grant leave to appeal, as there were serious and substantial questions involved. If the damages had been Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 3,000 there would have been an appeal as of right; but the question of damages was of minor consequence, the matter involving questions of character and position of infinitely more importance. The learned judges below had held that it was not a privileged occasion, but he (the Solicitor-General) contended they were wrong. In the case of "Clarke v. Molyneux" the Court of Appeal had held that a communication made by a clergyman to a brother-clergyman—not his official superior—with reference to the character of another clergyman, was a privileged communication; and the present was a much stronger case, because the communication was made to the official superior of both parties. He contended that there was an absolute duty on the part of Mr. Hastie to convey the communication, even though he had been on friendly terms with Miss Pigot. The next point was that the judges in India took an erroneous view as to the privilege being done away with in the circumstances of the case. If the person to whom the communication was sent was the proper person to whom to send it, it would require a strong case to get rid of that element of privilege; and the mere proof of hostility to Miss Pigot would not do so. It was not a personal quarrel, but the differences between them here as to the mode in which the institution ought to be conducted.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse: It seems to have been an ecclesiastical quarrel.

The Solicitor-General: Yes. There was no evidence that these letters were sent mainly to injure Miss Pigot; they were sent really that the matter might be considered by those whose duty it was to consider it.

Sir Robert P. Collier: You must go the length of saying there was no evidence on which the Court ought to have come to the conclusion that there was malice.

The Solicitor-General: Although they came to the conclusion that there was malice they found that conclusion on very different grounds. Mr. Hastie was asked to send the letter to Dr. Jardine, of Bombay, a person having no direct connection with the matter, and whose duty it would not be to investigate it. Instead of doing so, Mr. Hastie sent it to Dr. Scott, who was at the head of the body to which Miss Pigot's case had gone. It had taken a view adverse to Mr. Hastie Great reliance had been placed by the Court below on the fact that what Mr. Hastie had sent and written was inconsistent with a memorandum he had written in the previous May; but all that would be as palpable to Dr. Scott, who had the memorandum in his possession, as to any one else. Beyond that there was the fact that at the time the letter was written both Miss Pigot and Dr. Scott were in Edinburgh. It had been said that Mr. Hastie had not made inquiries of the writers of the letters, but if he had done so they would, no doubt, have told the same story, as indeed they did shortly afterwards in the witness-box. Moreover, Mr. Hastie had received information that the writers of the letters were respectable people, and people who might be relied upon. Before sending the letter he consulted the secretary, and two members of the corresponding board (gentlemen of high position) as to what he should do in the matter. The learned counsel further contended that the conversation between Mr. Hastie and Dr. Bannerjee, one of the gentlemen whom he consulted, had been improperly rejected, it being admissible on the question of malice. The question of whether substantially the libel was proved to be true was a fair matter for consideration; and Mr. Justice Norris who saw the witnesses, had found in the affirmative upon this point. The High Court, who had not seen them, had come to an opposite conclusion in fact they had practically disbelieved all the witnesses whom Mr. Justice Norris believed, and believed all whom he disbelieved. He contended that great reliance ought to be placed upon the view taken by the learned judge who had tried the case and seen the demeanour of the witnesses; and at all events it was desirable that their lordships should upon a consideration of the whole of the evidence say whether that view was to be set aside.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse: I should like to hear what you have to say to the question of Mr. Justice Norris having received very much upon charges which are not in the libel and of course in connection with the association under which the plaintiff was serving. There was no question that the documents were libellous, but the defence which was set up on the part of Mr. Hastie was that he was justified in the discharge of his official duty in transmitting the documents, and that the communications were privileged. To that it was answered on the part of the plaintiff that Mr. Hastie was actuated by malice, and the plea of privilege was denied. When the case came on for trial a plea of justification was put in by the defendant. At the trial Mr. Justice Norris, who heard the case, came to the conclusion that substantially the plea of justification was made out, with the exception of one or two small particulars, and upon these latter he gave judgment for Miss Pigot for one anna, and ordered the parties to bear their own costs. The case then went, on appeal, to the High Court of Calcutta, when the judges—Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Wilson—held that the occasion was not privileged and that there was some evidence of malice. The judges (said the Solicitor-General) practically disbelieved the witnesses which Mr. Justice Norris, who had seen them, had believed, and *vice versa*, and they rejected the plea of justification. Chief Justice Garth appeared to have mixed up the question of privilege with that of malice because, in dealing with the subject of privilege, he went into whether the defendant ought *bona fide* to have believed the statements made. The Solicitor-General contended that the official relationship between the parties was such as to make the communications privileged, and, whether the contents were satisfactory or unsatisfactory, the question was whether the communications were bona fide or not. He urged, too, that until the point was settled whether the occasion was privileged, the question of malice could not be dealt with. If the occasion was privileged in point of fact, the documents being forwarded in the honest and *bona fide* belief that he was discharging his official duty in sending them—that privilege could not be removed by the assertion that Mr. Hastie was hostile to the plaintiff, and he might not unnaturally have been hostile if he honestly believed all that he was forwarding. Mr. Hastie at the time was head of the corresponding committe of the mission, and as such he received the communications in question reflecting upon the plaintiff, showing that, if they were correct, she was not a proper person to remain in the position she occupied in connection with the mission. There was no question that the communications which ought to have been investigated by a committee of the mission, and he (the Solicitor-General) maintained that it was Mr. Hastie's duty to forward them to the proper persons to be inquired into. The question was whether the official relationship between the sender and the receiver of the documents was not such as to render the occasion and the communicatin as privileged. While Mr. Justice Norris was satisfied with the oath of the defendant, and gave judgment for Miss Pigot for one anna without costs, the High Court reversed that decision and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 with costs in both courts. The most serious thing as regarded Mr. Hastie was not so much the mere question of money, but that the Hight Court had practically found that he had made those grave charges against Miss Pigot maliciously and without justification. He (the Solicitor-General) submitted that it was a case in which Mr. Hastie ought to have special leave to appeal from the judgment of the High Court. The question was one which, as their lordships could readily understand, had created the greatest interest and excitement, both in India and in this country, among all those connected with the Church to which both the plaintiff and defendant belonged. The effect on Mr. Hastie's position was of a most serious character, and no doubt it was a very grave matter for a gentleman of his standing to have been found by a court of law to have forwarded documents of a libellous character, not from an honest sense of his duty, but from motives of malice and ill-will towards the plaintiff. He submitted that Mr. Hastie had no other course to pursue but to forward the documents, and that he would have been failing in his duty if he had not done so. It was not like the case of a person who without any warrant, invented slanderous stories for which there wes no sort of foundation, because there were such facts proved as to satisfy the learned judge (Mr. Justice Norris), who saw the witnesses, that there was ground for the statements. In cases of that description there was much to be gathered from the actual demeanour of the witnesses, and in this country the Courts of Appeal always gave very considerable weight to the conclusions formed by a judge who saw and heard the witnesses which they (the Court of Appeal) had had no opportunity of doing. He did not accept the view of the evidence taken by the High Court; on the contrary, he contested it and thought it erroneous. He submitted that as to the question of malice the High Court had not given adequate consideration to the circumstances in which the documents were forwarded by Mr. Hastie, and that they had erred in doing so because they had not taken a correct and sufficient view of the law as to privileged communications. They ought to have first made up their minds whether they were privileged communications, without mixing them up with the question of malice. If Mr. Hastie was in such a position that he had documents in his duty to forward the documents to Dr. Scott, and did forward them honestly and in the discharge o such duty—even though there might be some natural personal hostility, consequent upon the nature of the information—he would be justified and privileged in having done so. He (the Solicitor-General) went further, and thought that Mr. Hastie would have been guilty of a breach of moral duty if he had not communicated the documents to those who were at the head of the mission. It did not necessarily make them public by his having forwarded them to the proper quarter for investigation. He consulted the ministers and officials of the Scottish Church, in Calcutta as to what he should do, and it was only after that that he forwarded the documents to Dr. Scott. An investigation by Mr. Hastie himself would not have got rid of the case; the matter must have gone further. One of the letters contained charges of cruelly caning children, and in one case it was alleged that a half-witted child, who was in the habit of eating grass, was tied to a trough and told that if she would behave like a horse she must be treated like one. The judges of the High Court thought there was nothing in that, but he contended that it was most improper and cruel treatment. Accepting for the moment and for the sake of argument that the condition of Mr. Hastie's mind was hostile to the plaintiff, yet if he could show that it would be the right and proper thing for a person not in that state of mind to have forwarded the documents, the privilege was not taken from him by the fact that he was hostile.

The Solicitor-General, resuming his argument on Dec. 17 in support of the application, submitted that it was a fit case in which to grant leave to appeal, as there were serious and substantial questions involved. If the damages had been Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 3,000 there would have been an appeal as of right; but the question of damages was of minor consequence, the matter involving questions of character and position of infinitely more importance. The learned judges below had held that it was not a privileged occasion, but he (the Solicitor-General) contended they were wrong. In the case of "Clarke v. Molyneux" the Court of Appeal had held that a communication made by a clergyman to a brother-clergyman—not his official superior—with reference to the character of another clergyman, was a privileged communication; and the present was a much stronger case, because the communication was made to the official superior of both parties. He contended that there was an absolute duty on the part of Mr. Hastie to convey the communication, even though he had been on friendly terms with Miss Pigot. The next point was that the judges in India took an erroneous view as to the privilege being done away with in the circumstances of the case. If the person to whom the communication was sent was the proper person to whom to send it, it would require a strong case to get rid of that element of privilege; and the mere proof of hostility to Miss Pigot would not do so. It was not a personal quarrel, but the differences between them here as to the mode in which the institution ought to be conducted.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse: It seems to have been an ecclesiastical quarrel.

The Solicitor-General: Yes. There was no evidence that these letters were sent mainly to injure Miss Pigot; they were sent really that the matter might be considered by those whose duty it was to consider it.

Sir Robert P. Collier: You must go the length of saying there was no evidence on which the Court ought to have come to the conclusion that there was malice.

The Solicitor-General: Although they came to the conclusion that there was malice they found that conclusion on very different grounds. Mr. Hastie was asked to send the letter to Dr. Jardine, of Bombay, a person having no direct connection with the matter, and whose duty it would not be to investigate it. Instead of doing so, Mr. Hastie sent it to Dr. Scott, who was at the head of the body to which Miss Pigot's case had gone. It had taken a view adverse to Mr. Hastie Great reliance had been placed by the Court below on the fact that what Mr. Hastie had sent and written was inconsistent with a memorandum he had written in the previous May; but all that would be as palpable to Dr. Scott, who had the memorandum in his possession, as to any one else. Beyond that there was the fact that at the time the letter was written both Miss Pigot and Dr. Scott were in Edinburgh. It had been said that Mr. Hastie had not made inquiries of the writers of the letters, but if he had done so they would, no doubt, have told the same story, as indeed they did shortly afterwards in the witness-box. Moreover, Mr. Hastie had received information that the writers of the letters were respectable people, and people who might be relied upon. Before sending the letter he consulted the secretary, and two members of the corresponding board (gentlemen of high position) as to what he should do in the matter. The learned counsel further contended that the conversation between Mr. Hastie and Dr. Bannerjee, one of the gentlemen whom he consulted, had been improperly rejected, it being admissible on the question of malice. The question of whether substantially the libel was proved to be true was a fair matter for consideration; and Mr. Justice Norris who saw the witnesses, had found in the affirmative upon this point. The High Court, who had not seen them, had come to an opposite conclusion in fact they had practically disbelieved all the witnesses whom Mr. Justice Norris believed, and believed all whom he disbelieved. He contended that great reliance ought to be placed upon the view taken by the learned judge who had tried the case and seen the demeanour of the witnesses; and at all events it was desirable that their lordships should upon a consideration of the whole of the evidence say whether that view was to be set aside.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse: I should like to hear what you have to say to the question of Mr. Justice Norris having received very much upon charges which are not in the libel and of course in connection with the association under which the plaintiff was serving. There was no question that the documents were libellous, but the defence which was set up on the part of Mr. Hastie was that he was justified in the discharge of his official duty in transmitting the documents, and that the communications were privileged. To that it was answered on the part of the plaintiff that Mr. Hastie was actuated by malice, and the plea of privilege was denied. When the case came on for trial a plea of justification was put in by the defendant. At the trial Mr. Justice Norris, who heard the case, came to the conclusion that substantially the plea of justification was made out, with the exception of one or two small particulars, and upon these latter he gave judgment for Miss Pigot for one anna, and ordered the parties to bear their own costs. The case then went, on appeal, to the High Court of Calcutta, when the judges—Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Wilson—held that the occasion was not privileged and that there was some evidence of malice. The judges (said the Solicitor-General) practically disbelieved the witnesses which Mr. Justice Norris, who had seen them, had believed, and *vice versa*, and they rejected the plea of justification. Chief Justice Garth appeared to have mixed up the question of privilege with that of malice because, in dealing with the subject of privilege, he went into whether the defendant ought *bona fide* to have believed the statements made. The Solicitor-General contended that the official relationship between the parties was such as to make the communications privileged, and, whether the contents were satisfactory or unsatisfactory, the question was whether the communications were bona fide or not. He urged, too, that until the point was settled whether the occasion was privileged, the question of malice could not be dealt with. If the occasion was privileged in point of fact, the documents being forwarded in the honest and *bona fide* belief that he was discharging his official duty in sending them—that privilege could not be removed by the assertion that Mr. Hastie was hostile to the plaintiff, and he might not unnaturally have been hostile if he honestly believed all that he was forwarding. Mr. Hastie at the time was head of the corresponding committe of the mission, and as such he received the communications in question reflecting upon the plaintiff, showing that, if they were correct, she was not a proper person to remain in the position she occupied in connection with the mission. There was no question that the communications which ought to have been investigated by a committee of the mission, and he (the Solicitor-General) maintained that it was Mr. Hastie's duty to forward them to the proper persons to be inquired into. The question was whether the official relationship between the sender and the receiver of the documents was not such as to render the occasion and the communicatin as privileged. While Mr. Justice Norris was satisfied with the oath of the defendant, and gave judgment for Miss Pigot for one anna without costs, the High Court reversed that decision and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 with costs in both courts. The most serious thing as regarded Mr. Hastie was not so much the mere question of money, but that the Hight Court had practically found that he had made those grave charges against Miss Pigot maliciously and without justification. He (the Solicitor-General) submitted that it was a case in which Mr. Hastie ought to have special leave to appeal from the judgment of the High Court. The question was one which, as their lordships could readily understand, had created the greatest interest and excitement, both in India and in this country, among all those connected with the Church to which both the plaintiff and defendant belonged. The effect on Mr. Hastie's position was of a most serious character, and no doubt it was a very grave matter for a gentleman of his standing to have been found by a court of law to have forwarded documents of a libellous character, not from an honest sense of his duty, but from motives of malice and ill-will towards the plaintiff. He submitted that Mr. Hastie had no other course to pursue but to forward the documents, and that he would have been failing in his duty if he had not done so. It was not like the case of a person who without any warrant, invented slanderous stories for which there wes no sort of foundation, because there were such facts proved as to satisfy the learned judge (Mr. Justice Norris), who saw the witnesses, that there was ground for the statements. In cases of that description there was much to be gathered from the actual demeanour of the witnesses, and in this country the Courts of Appeal always gave very considerable weight to the conclusions formed by a judge who saw and heard the witnesses which they (the Court of Appeal) had had no opportunity of doing. He did not accept the view of the evidence taken by the High Court; on the contrary, he contested it and thought it erroneous. He submitted that as to the question of malice the High Court had not given adequate consideration to the circumstances in which the documents were forwarded by Mr. Hastie, and that they had erred in doing so because they had not taken a correct and sufficient view of the law as to privileged communications. They ought to have first made up their minds whether they were privileged communications, without mixing them up with the question of malice. If Mr. Hastie was in such a position that he had documents in his duty to forward the documents to Dr. Scott, and did forward them honestly and in the discharge o such duty—even though there might be some

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS ON THE NAVY.

THE *Times* publishes two letters on the Government proposals for the reinforcement of the navy. One is signed by Sir Edward Reed, and the other signed "M.P." is stated to be "from the pen of one having ample knowledge of the question and carrying a corresponding weight of responsibility." The general conclusion enforced by both letters is that the proposals of the Government, although indicating a certain disposition to yield to the pressure of public opinion, are not only inadequate as they stand, but fail to carry with them any guarantee that they will be actually put in execution in such a way, and within such a time, as to make a real addition to our naval power. Sir E. J. Reed says that the Government proposals divide themselves under two heads—1. The description of ships which are to be built. 2. The number of them promised. As to the description of ships to be built, he expresses a very considerable amount of satisfaction in one important respect—viz., the recognition of the value of side armour. As to the number of additional ships to be built, while he entirely approves of the Admiralty programme so far as it goes, he does not for a moment regard it as a sufficient one. What the Admiralty really proposes, however, seems to Sir Edward to be in some doubt :—

In the first place, they did not suggest to Parliament any additional expenditure in the Royal Dockyards, although some remarks upon a proposed increase of the armoured tonnage there to be produced fell from Sir Thomas Brassey. If no steps be taken to largely increase the dockyard output of ships, the Admiralty programme will of course shrink to the single item of contract ships. What these are to be is more than I can tell. In one part of Sir Thomas Brassey's speech in the House of Commons, he implied that the five belted cruisers would be all laid down by contract; in another part he spoke of three only of these vessels being put out of hand by contract. Two armoured line-of-battle ships were, according to Sir Thomas, to be contracted for; but in another part of his speech only one of these ships was included in his suggested additional sum to be expended. Again, Sir Thomas stated that only about £800,000 was to be expended additionally in the next financial year, and yet he also stated at the time, and has repeated since, that the private builders would be under no restriction in pressing forward the ships they did shortly afterwards in a loss to understand how the Admiralty can shortly order two first-class ironclads (or even one); five belted cruisers (or even three); nine vessels of the Scout class, and ten torpedo boats, and leave the constructors free to proceed with them as fast as they please, and yet spend only something over £800,000 extra in the next financial year. . . . It appears to me that the Admiralty programme has been but imperfectly considered before its announcement, and I cannot help hoping that it will be brought into a clearer and much more promising form before Parliament meets.

"M.P.," in his letter, maintains that Lord Northbrook's proposals are "only a colourable compliance with the demands which have been made for an immediate increase in our defensive forces. We are promised four more first-class ships in five years from the day they are laid down. Will that promise be kept? The Eamburgh was laid down in March, 1879, and at the end of this year she will have been six years on the stocks. She is not near completion. The Conqueror and the Colossus may yet be ready in six years from their commencement. If the expectations held out by Mr Shaw-Lefevre in 1880 had been realized, the Edinburgh, the Colossus, and the Conqueror would all have been at sea a year ago, and the Collingwood would now be complete. We are told by Lord Northbrook it is not correct to suppose that ships were waiting for guns, or that they would have to wait for them; but what are the facts?

The Rodney, Howe, and Camperdown, laid down in 1882, and the Anson in April, 1883, are to have 63-ton guns. Up to the 2nd inst., by the testimony of Mr. Brand in the House of Commons, the guns for the Rodney only had been ordered; three of them are in course of construction and will be ready on October 31, 1885—about a year hence. The others will be some time longer. But no orders had then been given for the guns for the Howe, the Camperdown, and the Anson, and no orders had been given for the hydraulic carriages or mountings, which usually take 2½ years in making. We shall probably be told in 1887 or 1888, when we are complaining that these ships are not ready, that the order for the guns was given "rather late." And there is to be no change in this policy!

The resolve to spread the buildings of thirty first-class torpedo boats over three or five years is ("M.P." says) like the rest of the programme as regards time, perfectly incomprehensible, only a little more so. He urges that all the contract vessels should be finished as soon as they can be. And as regards the dockyards that we should finish the ships now fitting and building out of hand. These ought all to be ready next year, and every ship which has been relied upon in the Admiralty statements as part of the effective force of the navy should be made efficient in guns, boilers, and machinery.

"One who knows the facts" has another article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the Navy. He concludes as follows :—

The Admiralty declare that they are determined to maintain the naval supremacy of this country, and this is the way in which

CAMP REQUISITES.

PORTABLE CAMP BEDSTEADS.

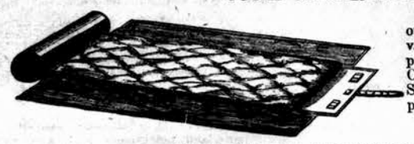
Made of best Tan Flax with Solid Wrought Iron Frame, Brass-tipped Feet, Stop Joints, separate Head and Foot Rails, and strong Tan Flax Bag for carrying it in when not in use. It folds into a package measuring 2 ft. 6 by 6. Size 6 ft. 6 by 2 ft. 4.
Cash Rs. 45, Credit Rs. 50.

PORTABLE TRAVELLING BATHS.

Made of strong Block Tin, Oak-stained. They are fitted with an inner Basket, and are intended to answer the purpose of either a Bath or Trunk, as required, and have a Patent Lock and strong Leather Strap.

Size 30 inch—Cash Rs. 42, Credit Rs. 47
„ 33 „ „ „ 45, „ „ 51
„ 36 „ „ „ 50, „ „ 56

CORK MATTRESSES.



Made of strong Ticking, with an outside Cover of best Japanned Canvas, which overlaps to prevent the possibility of its getting wet. Pillow Case attached to Head, and strong Straps and Buckles; it packs into a parcel 29 by 10 by 7.
Size 6 ft. 6 by 2 ft. 4.
Cash Rs. 19, Credit Rs. 21.

THE CABIN DRESSING CASE.

Made of Solid Leather, furnished with all the Toilet appliances—Brushes, Razor, Locking-glass, &c. It is hung from the side of the Cabin, as Illustration; it has a handle, and is a most convenient article for Travellers by Sea or Land. When closed it measures 8 by 7 by 2½ inches.
Cash Rs. 35, Credit Rs. 40.

THE TRAVELLING CHAIR.

Made of best Beechwood with Cane Back and Seat (*English-made*) and strong Screw Bolts throughout.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Without Arms or Leg-Rest	9 8	10 8
With Arms	12 8	14 0
With Arms and Leg-Rest, as Illustration.	13 8	15 0

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAIR.

Made of strong Beechwoo with Carpet Seat; they fold up into a very small compass, and are anvaluable to Travellers. Cash R. 5, Credit Rs. 6.

THE SANDRINGHAM CHAIR.

A very superior Folding Chair, made of best Stained Beechwood, with Brussels Carpet Back and Seat; when closed, it can be placed under a carriage-seat. Cash Rs. 12-8, Credit Rs. 14-0.

HORSE-HAIR AND FEATHER PILLOWS.

Best Endish manufacture, thoroughly cleaned, covered with good Ticking and full Size.
Cash Rs. 7-8, Credit Rs. 8-8.

THE DISTRICT RUG.

A thoroughly serviceable Camping-out Blanket, will stand a lot of rough wear, and give satisfaction. Made in a variety of Stripes on Grey Grounds. Size 66 by 86—Cash Rs. 12-8, Credit Rs. 14-0.
„ 72 by 88 „ „ 15-0, „ „ 17-0.

VALUE PAYABLE POST.
all orders exceeding Rs. 20, we allow 10 per Cent. Discount off our Cash Rates, as well as Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[*TENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1885.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1885 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE

DISTINCTIVE COSTUMES

OF

BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C | Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Building, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING SUITS

BLACK OR DARK BLUE WORSTED TWILL OR DIAGONAL
Morning Coat—bound—with Vest to Match ..Rs. 40
Very fine Tweed Trowsers, all wool, thoroughly shrunk..Rs. 14 and Rs. 16

DRESS SUITS

SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH
Dress Suit in the Latest Style ..Rs. 60

FANCY WAISTCOATS

The New French Fancy Waistcoats in Spots, Checks and Rings ..Rs. 9

GUARANTEED FIT—COMPLETE FINISH—LATEST STYLE.

This Department is under the Superintendence of a thoroughly Competent and Practical Cutter from

POOLES LONDON.

YARAOW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET,"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and ther Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele nlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists Druggists.
further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.

WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.

BOMBAY BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694

GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.

SEEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.

KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolabs—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.

BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.

THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—Mutility—The Inkstand—Etcetera—The Lot of the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Service—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Wellington's Bombay Residence.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
Items—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Return—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettrick Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reductio ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Tarala—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.

POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.

SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.

THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.

THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View of Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.

BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.

THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi

THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS IN GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat.

JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arrival in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gasal Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.

DR WILSON.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.

TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1865—The Cicerone, 1869—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.

BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1660—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1795-97—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Parsee—The Chota Sahib, 1838—Hindu Occidental Poona 1868—The Conservator, 1882—Souvenir

---

SPIRITS IN JARS.

		Rs. a.
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	9 0
Irish Whisky	do.	9 0
Cognac *	do.	10 10
Cognac * * *	do.	11 2
Cognac * * * *	do.	13 8
Cognac * * * * *	do.	15 8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon) each	2 8
Jars	(„ two „) each	3 0
Jars	(„ four „) each	4 0
Plated Lock Taps...	each	4 0

The Jars may be returned for re filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following New Goods:—

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.
REAL ARCTIC EIDER DOWN QUILTS, ENGLISH FEATHER, EIDER DOWN, AND HORSEHAIR PILLOWS.
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WARM UNDER-CLOTHING,
OVER COATS AND ULSTERS.
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS.
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool		20 0		
Real Austrian Rugs		33 0		
Real Scotch Mauds	from	20 0	to	35 0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet	per pair	16 8	to	23 0
Infants' White Blankets, pure Wool	per pair	10 8		
Ladies' all Wool Shawls		15 8	to	25 0
Elder Down Quilts	each from	25 0	to	30 0
Elder Down Carriage Pillows, each.		6 8	to	8 8
Elder Down Pillows	„	9 8		
Best Feather Pillows	„	8 8		
Horse-hair Pillows	„	8 8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	each	12 8	to	16 0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts	„	8 8		
Warm Gloves	pair	1 8	to	2 8

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Kid Gloves, Lined	pair	4 8		
Warm Mitts	„	2 0		
Cardigan Jackets Hand-kitted	„	10 0	to	11 8
Warm Mufflers		2 0	to	3 0
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests	each	5 8	to	6 8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants	„	5 8	to	6 8
Stout Brown Merino Vests	„	7 8		
Do. Pants	pair	7 8	to	8 8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very Warm, per doz		25 0		
Ribbed Hand-knitted Half Hose, per doz		30 0		
Warm Overcoats		28 0	to	45 0
Ulsters, very Warm		28 0	to	45 0
Warm Cheviot Suits	from	28 0	to	40 0
Strong Money Belts	„	2 8	to	5 0
Hold-alls for Bedding, &c.		10 8	to	30 0

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inlaid wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY,
WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases ...Rs. 15 and	12 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and ... 7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 4

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ditto	9 0
11 ditto	8 0
9 ditto with tacked head	3 0
9 ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 30, 40, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 0

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 d.tto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 24 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co	100 0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 65, and	75
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

ESTIMATES furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete, including the supply of a Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,
LONDON AND GLASGOW.
WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.
Catalogues, Prices and full particulars on application to
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1884. Agents.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.
It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.
SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"It is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

COD LIVER OIL

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL again victorious over all others AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL in competition with every known MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says "Productive of MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL 'The Indian Medical Gazette' says "SUPERIOR TO ANY WE HAVE EVER SEEN."
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre "In every respect ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, GROCERS, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK and GODOWNS EVERYWHERE.
Steam Manufactories, Lofoten Islands, Norway.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania; and 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY.

BEST MAKE STANDARD QUALITY.

FASHIONABLE HORSE-SHOE "GOOD LUCK" JEWELLERY.

	Cash Rs.
Lockets	15
Brooches	6
Bangles	9
Band Bracelets	15

New Designs in
Silver "Fichu Brooches.
Small Silver Earrings.
Silver Hair Pins.
Silver Bracelets.

Rs. 15 Cash.

GENT'S SILVER ALBERTS, SCARF-PINS, STUDS, PENCIL CASES, CHARMS, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES MATCH BOXES, &c.
Inspection invited.

THE "PADLOCK" BANGLE.

Cash Rs. 9 each.
OTHER NEW PATTERNS,
Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

SILVER FLEXIBLE NECKLET.

Cash Rs. 30 each.
NUMEROUS OTHER DESIGNS
Rs. 15 to Rs. 35.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
27th November, 1884.

THE ROYAL CHARTER.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 — WACHTER & Co. FOR ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE

THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment.
Copies thereof may be seen at our Offices.
The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.
We offer their ROYAL CHARTER
at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.
Less Discount for Cash 5 per Cent.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

TRADE MARK. Finest Old Irish Whisky MATURED BY Treacher & Comp.y LIMITED. Bombay, Byculla AND Poona.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotton potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.
Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.
N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS.
FIXED OR PORTABLE
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS.
TANKS,
ETC.
BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.
IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock.
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

UPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

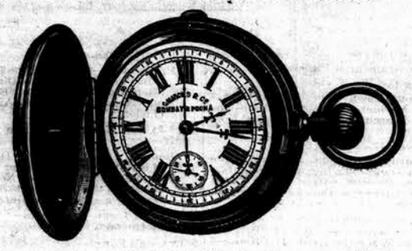
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } C. MARCKS & CO. { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

WILL SOON BE AT
Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.
ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER
Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in 1d. Packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S BLANC-MANGE POWDER.
By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, *i.e.*, Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate.
Sold in Boxes at 6d. and 1s. each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.
A real substitute for Eggs. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., resembles that of the Egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, and rendering them most wholesome and nutritious.
Sold in 1d. Packets, 6d. and 1s. Tins.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.
Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and those forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.
Sold in Large Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each. At all Stores.

The whole of the above HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES are admirably adapted for Family use in India. The BAKING, the BLANC-MANGE, and the CUSTARD POWDERS cannot prove otherwise than invaluable for Children and Invalids, both on account of their purity and the simplicity of their preparation—while the *bon-vivant* in India will find both the Tiffin and Bara Khana to have received many delicious additions.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, & RANGOON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB. Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken adily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq, MR.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

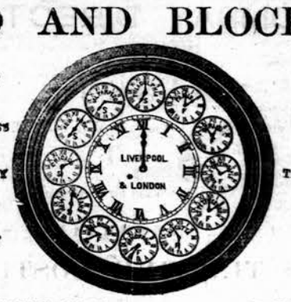
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CLOCK (RAJABAI) AND CHIMES
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1s.
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.
ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.
Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON THE BOSS-HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively, and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Lucenas and Nundee Arabs just arrived, and brought by well-known Arab Dealer, Jasim bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chasers, Racers, Hunters, Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse-flesh are solicited an early Inspection.
Bhendy Bazar Commission Stables, No. 605, Dec. 1884.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; PARIS: ... GALIGNANI and Co., Rue Vivienne; ... CHARNEAU, Rue Richelieu; TRÜBNER and Co.